IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
CIRCULATES WIDELY
AMONG THE COMMERCIAL
AND OFFICIAL CLASSES

THE
# Bombay Gazette

No 56,177.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1914. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situated
IN :: HOMJI :: STREET
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be Addressed.

## SHIPPING.

P. & O.

P. & O.

### MAIL SERVICE.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ... ... ... ... 13 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in... 14 DAYS
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in ... ... ... 19 DAYS.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... ... ... 20 DAYS.

With liberty to call at Brindisi and Malta.

| Date of Sailing | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31st Jan. | SALSETTE | 6600 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | MANTUA | 11600 | | |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 21st " | CALEDONIA | 9000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | MALOJA | 12500 | ..... | " ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA | 8000 | ..... | " ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 21st " | MACEDONIA | 10500 | | |
| 28th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 4th Apl. | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th " | ARABIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 18th " | MANTUA | 11000 | | |
| 25th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 25th " | ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA | 8000 | | |
| 9th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 16th " | PERSIA | 8000 | | |
| 23rd " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 30th " | MACEDONIA | 10500 | | |

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. | | RETURN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | "A" rate. | "B" rate | "A" rate. | "B" rate |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES. | 594 or 495 | | 891 | or 742-8 |
| To LONDON | 627 or 522 | | 940-8 | or 792 |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

## ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS. 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay about | Leave Karachi about |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475* | 23rd Feb. | 31st Feb |
| City of Calcutta A & C | 7551* | 12th Mar. | 10th Mar. |
| Trafford Hall ..... A | 5321 | 31st Mar. | ... |
| City of Manchester. A & C | 5451 | ..... | 25th Mar. |
| City of Paris ..... A & C | 9232* | 13th April | 11th Apr. |
| City of Karachi .... A & C | 5466 | ..... | 22nd Apr. |
| City of Lahore .... A & C | 9875 | ..... | 28th Apr. |
| City of Birmingham A & C | 7475 | 27th May | 25th May. |

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st class Single. | 1st class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles... | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles. | 653 | 1,091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool ... | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool. | ... | 999 | ... | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying the leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and O Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

A and O Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by the B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 23, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lingga .....2,185 Mon. 2nd Feb. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Dumra.....1,695 Thurs. 5th Feb. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Lhasa.....2,184 Friday 6th Feb. 2 p. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Dubai, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Pentakota | 3418 | Thursday 5th Feb |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | " 19th " |
| †Purnea | 3206 | " 5th Mar. |
| *Pundua | 3305 | " 19th Mar. |

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand. Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co, Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
31st January, 1914.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Graz ... | 3905 | D. Mandich .. | 1st Feb. |
| Habsburg .. | 3979 | E. Seberich. | 10th Feb. |
| Bregenz ..... | 3805 | N. Chersich. | 10th Feb. |
| *Semiramis... | 3999 | P. Pavissich | 20th Feb |
| Cleopatra .... | 4039 | A. Scampicchio | 1st Mar |
| Gablonz..... | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 10th Mar. |
| *Graz ..... | 3905 | D. Mandich | 20th Mar. |
| Marienbad ... | 8000 | B. Bednarz . | 1st April. |
| Habsburg .... | 3979 | E. Seberich. | 10th April |
| *Semiramis... | 4039 | P. Pavissich | 20th April |
| Gablonz..... | 8000 | G. Gilhuber | 1st May. |
| Cleopatra .... | 3999 | A. Scampicchio | 10th May |
| *Marienbad... | 8000 | B. Bednarz | 20th May. |
| Habsburg.... | 3979 | E. Seberich. | 1st June. |

*Calls at Karachi on the 22nd and leave on the 24th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI

| Steamer | Tons. | Captains | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China. ..... | 6017 | E. Tarabochia | 26th Feb. |
| Vorwaerts ... | 5990 | S. Cliunak.. | 28th Mar. |
| Austria ..... | 7588 | D Cosulich | 1st May. |
| Nippon ..... | 6350 | M. Franovich | 30th May. |
| Persia ..... | 5895 | M. de Nardo | 30th June. |
| Fr. Ferdinand. | 6046 | A. Leva .. | 1st Aug. |

All the above steamers are fitted with
*WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 500
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 750
„ London via Trieste ..Rs. 579 to 644*
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 350
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 525
„ London via Trieste Rs. 429 to 449†
„ London via Trieste and back Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

FARES ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. ..Rs. 450
„ Trieste or Venice and back .. „ 675
„ London via Trieste .. .. „ 529 to 594†
„ London via Trieste and back . „ 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauern, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| Austria .... | 7583 | D. Cosulich | 7th Feb. |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchang |
| Calcutta | New York |
| Changchun | Osaka |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Pekin |
| Hankow | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) |
| Hongkong | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Shanghai |
| Kobe | Tilnling |
| Lioyaang | Tienstin |
| London | Tsingtau |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria). |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

### THE BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang | |
| | Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

## BANKS.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4 Crosby Square, London, E.C
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinia |
| Delhi | Newara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141 RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY Acting Manager

### THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... .....£ 562,5000
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI;

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | New York |
| Bangkok | Hoilo | Penang |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Pukot |
| Bombay | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Saigon |
| Canton | Kobe | Seremban |
| Cobu | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Madras | Singapore |
| Delhi | Malacca | Sourabaya |
| Foochow | Manila | Taiping, (F.M.S.) |
| Hamburg | Medan | Tientsin |
| Hankow | | Yokohama |

Correspondents in all the principal city of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
ATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m
JOHN GREIG,
Agent

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....£450,000
RESERVE .....£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purpose registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON, S.W

### STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg ..... | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg ..... | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester Brand 125 deg ... | 5 2 2 | do. |
| Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg | 5 0 2 | do. |
| Tiger Brand 125 deg..... | 4 15 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg ... | 4 15 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) ..... | 4 6 0 | do. |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk) ..... | 3 12 0 | per 8 Imp. gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS, PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are the Sole of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission

General Agency Business carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.


## GREAT "ROYAL" VICTORY

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificent testimonial we believe to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the ROYAL far in the lead of all competitors in these allied empires.

Over 200,000 ROYAL Typewriters valued at £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

SOLE AGENTS

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

## MONGINI BROTHERS

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in 1-2 lb. & 1 lb. boxes Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.

REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in 1-2 lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.

The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available: KING GEORGE'S TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED, CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE CHOCOLATE, NEAPOLITAINS DAIRY MILK CHOCOLATE in tablets CHOCOLATE CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks etc., etc.

A LARGE SELECTION OF
BEAUTIFUL PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES
INSPECTION INVITED.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

## THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

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MOTOR CAR

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HULL, ENGLAND.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 2nd February, 1914, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time):—

72. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Shah.

73. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. R. S. Navalkar and Dr. E. Moses to be members of certain Committees.

74-75. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—(74) For obtaining a report regarding the reopening of the French Bridge for traffic, and (75) For obtaining a report as to the desirability of lighting the path passing through the Mahomedan Cemetery from the side of Sonapur Lane to the Hindu Burning ground on Queen's Road.

76. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting the Commissioner not to insist upon the closing or filling in of insanitary wells in the north of the Island, and to allow the use of such wells provided they are cleaned and stocked with Khajura fish.

77. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For expressing opinion that no increment in the salary of the temporary incumbent of the post of Superintendent of Conservancy be allowed pending disposal of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of creating that post.

78. From Mr. H P. Mody—For improving the surroundings of and providing additional seats and lights at the Chowpatty Band Stand.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 1914.

## MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WATER will be SUPPLIED to various districts of the City at the hours mentioned below :—

| Locality. | Ordinary pressure hours. | Extra pressure hours. |
|---|---|---|
| **A WARD.** | | |
| 1. Colaba ... | 6-30 to 10-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-0 P.M. | 7-0 to 12-0 P.M. |
| 2. Fort ... | | |
| 3. Esplanade ... | | |
| **B & C WARDS.** | | |
| 1. Mandvi ... | 7-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 4-0 to 7-30 P.M. | 5-0 to 7-0 A.M. |
| 2. Chuckla ... | | |
| 3. Umerkhadi ... | | |
| 4. Dongri ... | | |
| 5. Market ... | | |
| 6. Dhobitalao ... | | |
| 7. Fanaswady ... | | |
| 8. Bhuleshwar... | | |
| 9. Kharatalao ... | | |
| 10. Kumbharwada ... | | |
| **D WARD.** | | |
| 1. Khetwady ... | Do. | Do. |
| 2. Girgaum ... | | |
| 3. Chaupatti ... | | |
| 4. Walkeshwar... | | |
| 5. Mahalaxmi... | Constant supply. | |
| **E WARD.** | | |
| 1. Mazagaon ... | 7-0 to 9-0 A.M. and 4-30 to 7-30 P.M. | 5-0 to 7-0 A.M. |
| 2. Tarwady ... | | |
| 3. Ist Nagpada... | | |
| 4. Kamathipura ... | | |
| 5. Tardeo ... | | |
| 6. Byculla ... | | |
| 7. Nagpada ... | | |
| 8. Kalachowki ... | | |
| **F WARD.** | | |
| 1. Sewri South ... | 5-0 to 9-0 A.M. & 4-30 to 7-30 P.M. | 7-30 to 10-0 P.M. |
| 2. Sewri North... | Constant supply. | |
| 3. Sion ... ... | | |
| 4. Parel... ... | | |
| **G WARD.** | | |
| 1. Mahim ... | | |
| 2. Worli... ... | | |

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

H. J. T. SMITH, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Hydraulic Engineer.

Water Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 30th Jan., 1914.

## GOVERNMENT OF FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW CENTRAL OFFICES IN KUALA LUMPUR FOR THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Under Secretary, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, up to noon of MONDAY, 4th May, 1914, for the construction of New Central Offices, in Kuala Lumpur, for the Federated Malay States Railways.

Plans, specifications and all particulars can be seen at the Office of the Government Architect, Federated Malay States, Kuala Lumpur, any day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

Tenders must be endorsed as above and must be accompanied by a deposit of $100·00 which will be returned to all tenderers after the signing of the contract; this deposit is liable to forfeiture should a Tender be withdrawn.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish approved security to the amount of $10,000·00, before signing the contract.

The Government estimate for the work on which Tenders are being called is $508,000·00 Straits Currency.

The Government of the Federated Malay States does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. A. ANTHONY,
General Manager & Chief Engineer,
Federated Malay States Railways.

General Manager's Office,
Kuala Lumpur,
Federated Malay States,
15th January, 1914.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred.
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per hundred.
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
*6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2-4 per thousand.
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ONE GRIFFIN'S OIL ENGINE, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment on Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th Jan., 1914.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Low Premiums.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
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ECONOMICAL
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
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The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
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FUNDS .....£ 13,300,000.
Apply for Prospectus to
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Then surely it is the significance of poor appetite. The sure way to acquire a good appetite is to take the most healthful and up-building tonic,
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
the best tonic digestive medicine yet known. They gently soothe the tired nerves, make digestion easy, give strength and vigour to the system, and impart youthful beauty.
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11th, 12th, 13th, 14th
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With baby Fromet, the wonderful child actress who scored such a success in "Les Miserables" in the leading role.
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Comedy duetists—"THE DAINTY LITTLE GIRL AND THE BIG CLUMSY BOY," from the London Alhambra.
MISS GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
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Complete in five parts.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one of his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and homelike suggestion to "just help yourself," while the obstrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.
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WANTED.—A Lady COMPANION who can embroider and who is a good musician Apply Box No. 921 care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.
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Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.
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Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and dependency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
Debilitated and Nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Lewes, Medica. Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines,
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## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st inst., at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned 3 cases cotton piece-goods.

1 case sundry goods and one marble statue.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.

1 military saddle with bridle.

One English strong rubber-tyred victoria in very good order with a handsome strong bay Arab horse and a set of plated mounted harness.

By order of Mr. Ramchandra Lalji and on account and risk of Mr. Ebhrahim Esmail Gowli.

One bay Arab horse, 14-1, quiet in harness and saddle.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, next to H. H. the Aga Khan's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing-room suite lined velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, one full size English slate billiard table with balls and cues, one handsome sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., in very good order, one organ, one Singer sewing machine, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, blackwood carved chiffoniers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, fancy teapoys, leather reclining sofas, revolving top writing table, iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large ice-box, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, copper utensils, fowl sheds and houses, one second-hand rubber-tyred victoria and a set of harness, etc., etc., the property of J. PENNEY, Esq., changing his residence, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JEEWAN "PATLA PEARLS."

Under instructions from A. J. Billimoria, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 774 of 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th Proximo, at 2 P.M. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, the following :—

One lot of Jeewan "Patla Pearls" belonging to the estate of Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Wahet Pasha.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 9th February next, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Kanji, Ahmed Dewji & Bros., and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry, lined drawing room suits, one Ebonywood cottage piano by Rose and Co., in very good order, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs, China glass, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wall plates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, China and coir mattings, 2 Jost fans, durries and Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils. Also one lot of best choice plants in tubs and pots, one second-hand rubber tyred victoria, sets of harness, etc, etc., the property of Col. W. W. Pike and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

THE SURAT SWADESHI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LT.
(In Liquidation.)

The Official Liquidator of the above Mills will receive private offers for the above Mill at his office, at High Court, up to TUESDAY, the 24th March next, till 6 P.M.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 31st January, 1914.


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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

S.S. Banca (P. & O.), 3,793 tons, Capt. A. B. Garwood, sailed yesterday, for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Janus, 3,078 tons, Capt. C. McDonald, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ocean, 2,459 tons, Capt. T. Christeansen, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Bassano (Wilson Line), 2,762 tons, Capt. J. Boxhall, will sail to-day, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lena, 2,678 tons, Capt. H. J. Charters, sailed yesterday, for Hull, with a general cargo.

S.S. Blake, 2,396 tons, Capt. H. J. Hill, will sail to-day, for Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Caboto (Venice Line), 2,845 tons, Capt. A. Pelligrini, will sail to-day, for Calcutta via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

S.S. Henry R. James, 1,973 tons, Capt. F. Mogg, will sail to-day for Port Said (for orders) and Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lhasa, (B. I.), 949 tons, Capt. H. Manley, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Salsette, (P. & O.) 2,391 tons, Capt. A. F. Vine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden (January 25), with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Yeddo, (Hansa Line), 2,958 tons, Capt. J. R. Bremner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg (December 24) via Bremen, with a general cargo.

S.S. Habsburg, (Austrian Lloyd's), 2,395 tons, Capt. R. Hubar, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste (January 15), with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Helios, 860 tons, Capt. A. Kundsen, arrived in harbour on Thursday, from Bangkok (January 2) via Karachi, with a cargo of timber

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Swiftsure .....Captain Nugent .....R N
H M S Pelorus .....Comdr Hill .....R N
S. Cabotto.....Coudr Foscitani..... Ital-gunboat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 30.

Arcadia .....3513 Barcham.....P & O Co
Badminton.....2438 Jones .....W & A G & Co
Bagum.....2942 Wright .....T M & Co
Blake .....2396 Hill .....A Yule & Co
Brannton.....2836 Sherbon .....T M & Co
Budrie .....1613 Mathews .....T M & Co
Buyo Maru .....3247 Sagora .....S Wallace & Co
Bahrein.....1402 Grant .....Arab Strs Ld
Clan Cameron...2285 Christian ...J Finlay & Co
Crown.....2740 Richard.....W & A G & Co
Elswick House...2545 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Firooze .....2029 Primrose .....T M & Co
Falls of Orchy...3139 Murchie ...W & A G & Co
Haseineo.....994 Fanning.....T M & Co
Himalaya .....3709 Evans .....P & O Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F C & Co
Helios.....860 Kundsen .....F F & Co
Habsburg.....2395 Hulsen .....A L S N Co
Itria .....3429 Walsh.....M M & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah ...Jed...T M & Co
Koweit .....2336 Brewis... Arab S'mers & Co
Kandenfels.....3905 Oetker .....W & A G & Co
Kasara.....804 King .....M M & Co
Kawachi Maru ..3821 Christiansen ...N Y Kaisha
Lawoe .....1817 Coates ...D M Khandwani
Liberia.....2304 Schroder .....T S & Co
Mantua .....5905 Vibert.....P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Fred. Glavic | 3332 | Milon | Genoa | 2-2... | J M & Co |
| B Bassano | 2732 | Bothall | Hull | 31-1... | J F & Co |
| C & R Vezinont | 2722 | Gemmeli | Kobe | 3-2... | W & A G & Co |
| F Thornbeck | 2385 | Forster | Antwerp | 2-2... | W & A G & Co |
| G H R James | 1573 | Mege | Middlesbro | 31-1... | W & A G & Co |
| H Queenmoor | 2409 | Taylor | Manchester | 3-2... | W & A G & Co |
| K Rangoon Maru | 3316 | Date | Kobe | 29-1... | N Y Kaisha |
| O Bengrove | 2389 | Barber | Middlesbro | 31-1... | W & A G & Co |
| P Amchne | 2471 | Sergent | Philadelphia | 4-1... | T M & Co |
| Q Abydos | 1939 | Davis | Mauritius | 31-1... | Bo & A S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Cairngowan | 2560 | Band | W & A G & Co | |
| 2 | Castalia | 4086 | Mitchell | L'pool | 31-1... W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Laconia | 4117 | Pesut | Hull | 31-1... W & A G & Co |
| 4 | Caboto | 2846 | Pelligrini | Venice...Calcutta | 31-1...S N Co |
| 5 | Graz | 2356 | Mandick | Trieste | 1-2... A L S N Co |
| 6 | Chakrata | 3641 | Smith | Antwerp | 29-1... M M & Co |
| 7 | Clan Colquhoun | 3760 | Summers | Antwerp | 10-2 J F & Co |
| 8 | Langton Hall | 2982 | Magall | Dunkirk | 2-2 K N & Co |
| 9 | Katoomarm | 2304 | Fretwerst | Karachi | 10-2 W & A G & Co |
| 10 & 11 | Iran | 4033 | Peabody | Dunkirk | 1-2... K N & Co |
| 15 | Glenclunny | 3017 | Johnston | Kobe | 3-2... T M & Co |
| 16 | Elswick Manor | 2573 | Glenltes | Dunkirk | ... W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ponnai | 552 Dawood | Bo S N Co |
| Saraswati | 443 Ebram | Bo S N Co |

M W D D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pentakota | 2269 Stewart | M M & Co |

Offside R

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 4198 | Talbot | Hull | 30-1...P & O Co |

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Badminton for Hull.
" Chupra for Antwerp.
" Kottenturm for Hamburg.
" Barjora for Buseh &c.
" India for China.
" Larvoe for Mauritius.
" Austria for Kobe &c.
" Clan Colquhoun for Dunkirk.
" Helios for Bangkok.
" Hild for Bangkok.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. Manora, left Port Said, on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The P. & O. ss. Egypt, with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday, to-morrow, the 1st

## SHIPPING NOTES.

INCREASE OF PAY IN THE ASIATIC CO.

During the months of May and November last the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, on behalf of captains and officers serving in the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, made representations for improvement in the conditions of service and increase of pay all round, the last communication being accompanied by a memorial. The Guild are now officially informed that the improvements asked for have been sanctioned by the Company to date from the 1st instant. As the Company have sixteen mail and passenger steamers, trading principally on the Indian Coasts, some sixty-four captains and officers will benefit by these concessions.

*Apropos* the statement made recently that there is a shortage of ship's officers in the Mercantile Marine, it is notable that the Imperial Merchant Service Guild reports a glut of competent masters and officers who are seeking suitable employment, the number of names on the books at head-quarters for this purpose approaching one hundred. The South Wales agent of the Guild reports that the number of enquiries for officers has dropped considerably, that many members are now registering their names for employment, and that the Agency will be busy with this work for some considerable time. The London Agent of the Guild reports a decided falling off in the number of berths offering, that the number of members looking for berths has increased very considerably, and that he will be hard put to it for some weeks to come to obtain suitable berths for officers.

CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS.

Though the Lancashire and Yorkshire fleet of twenty-four steamers is still laid up at Goole, there is a hope that as a result of private negotiations with representatives of the Company, which ensued during mail week, further progress will very shortly be made towards a settlement. It is probable that the scene of operations will be changed to Manchester. As regards these troubles, the impression is wrong that they concern the officers only, the masters having received a negative answer to their own memorial which was presented at the same time as the officers some months ago. They claim that they also are entitled to considerably improved conditions. Both masters and officers are determined on their continued adherence to their representative body, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and any settlement arrived at will be subject to the views of the representatives of the Guild, to whom the terms of the settlement will be referred. Meanwhile it is reported that substantial improvements in the pay of commanders of the Pacific Company operate from January 1st.

## BRAVERY AT SEA.

REMARKABLE ACTION BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. T. W. Moore F.R.G.S., Secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, writes to us as follows :—

I see it announced that Congressman Dale will introduce a Bill in Washington commending the brave deed of the officers of the Gregory, that the Carnegie Hero Fund will make recognition of their heroism, and that the officers have been entertained at a banquet at the New York Press Club, and presented with gold medals.

This case of a gallant rescue on the high seas by British officers at imminent risk to their own lives is parallel to that of the S. S. Augustine belonging, as it so happens, to the same company, the Booth Steamship Company. The officers of the Augustine themselves jumped into the raging sea to save the hapless crew of a foundering Greek steamer, and their bravery excited universal admiration at the time. So impressed with it were they that the Greek Government subsequently informed the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that they had decided to confer upon Captain Forbes and the officers of the Augustine the Decoration of the Order of the Redeemer of Greece.

In due time, the Order not being forthcoming, the Guild made official enquiries of the British Government. It was then elicited that in deference to the desires of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office who had officially suggested, in so many words, that they did not approve of such distinguished awards, being granted in such cases, the Greek Government had modified their decision and, instead of the Order, were substituting silver medals. These were very respectfully declined by those upon whom they had been conferred, not from any want of appreciation of the kindness of the Greek Government, but as a protest against the extraordinary step which had been taken by our own. No doubt the medals are still in the hands of the Board of Trade. This case of the Gregory, and others, prove to us that, no matter what official discouragement the captains and officers of the Mercantile Marine may have to face, it will not deter them from doing deeds of conspicuous bravery at sea, of which we have had so many instances of late.

I merely mention these two cases feeling sure that under the new *regime* and with a much more sympathetic disposition towards our seafarers on the part of the Board of Trade, such a regrettable case as that of the Augustine will not occur again.

Mr. Meares, Electrial Adviser to the Government of India, will act as Controller of Patents and Designs in addition to his own duties when Mr. Graves proceeds on leave next summer.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board unanimously decided at their last meeting to apply to the College of Arms to have a Patent of Arms recorded. Mr. Mount Somerby, who brought the proposal forward, said he had been told by a high authority that the Board was of sufficient importance for the grant of arms with supporters. The total cost would be £141 10s., and this would be more than returned in the increased prestige of the Board. Hitherto the figure of St. Luke, which seemed most appropriate, had formed the chief part of the device on the seal of the Board

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi Racecourse. First race starts at 3-15 p. m.
Public Temperance Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, 9-15.
B. V. R. Annual Training Camp, Santa Cruz.
Hockey: Pioneers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, 5-15.
Bombay Medical Union, Monthly Meeting, 8-15.
Lad Mandal Exhibition, C. P. Tank, 4-15.

MONDAY, February 2.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Annual Meeting, League of Mercy, Town Hall, 6 p.m.
Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association Annual General Meeting, Oriental Building, 3-30.

TUESDAY, February 3.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

Meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Meet Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Day-Break.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—The Hon Mr. Justice Beaman's address fixed for to-day (Saturday) has been postponed to Saturday, February 7. A meeting of the members of the Brotherhood will be held at 6 p.m. to-day at of Sir Mangaldas' House Girgaum, to bid farewell to Prof. N. G. Velinker on the eve of his departure to Hyderabad and a presentation will be made to Prof. Velinker.—The senior class of the Brotherhood will meet tomorrow at 9 a. m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when the Rev. Dr. Scott will lecture on "Milton's Paradise Lost.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Australian Lloyd's s s. Garz will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday.) Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. —Mails for Reunion Mauritius, Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Pentakota will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 5th proximo. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Mr. P. V. Mehd, M.A., B. Sc.(Lond.), lately a Government of Indiascholar and at present Professor of Chemistry at the St. Xavier's College, gave on Thursday evening the 29th inst. for the benefit of the Bombay Section members of the Indian Guild especially, a short account of the tanning industry and its possibilities in India. There was a good attendance. Mr. Mehd illustrated his lecture by charts on the black-board, which showed very clearly the variation in the rise and fall of the export of raw hides from India, the export being particularly large in years of acute famine. He pointed out how the so-called depressed classes had some hereditary skill in tanning and leathercuring and he emphasised the importance of taking these people in hand and improving their technical knowledge apart from the mere question of imparting to them a knowledge of the three R's.

## BAND PROGRAMMES.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Flying Colours | Bucalossi |
| Overture | Masaniello | Auber |
| Valse | Bebe | Vessey |
| Fantasia | Burlesque | Kappey |
| Idyll | A Lancashire Ramble | Arthur |
| Song | Return and Stay | Allen |
| Selection | Rose D'Amour | Bleger |
| Serenade | La Paloma | Yradier |

VICTORIA GARDENS.

By permission of Colonel W. R. Marshall and officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, bandmaster, will play a programme, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), to-day. (Admission fee) :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grand March (from) | Le Prophete | Meyerbeer |
| Overture | The Sicilian Vespers | Verdi |
| Valse | Espana | Waldteufel |
| Selection | Iolanthe | Sullivan |
| Sketch | Ireland for Ever | Myddleton |
| Selection | Carmen | Bizet |
| (a) Intermezzo | Narcissus | Nevin |
| (b) Tango | The Maurice | Hein |

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Oh you Women | Lincke |
| Overture | The King's Lieutenant | Titl |
| Valse | Nights of Gladness | Ancliffe |
| Selection | German Songs | Kappey |
| Duet | Two Little Finches | Kling |
| Selection | The Girl on the Film | Various |
| Hungarian Dance | | Brahms |

MAHALUXMI RACES.

By permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Triumphal March | Entry of the Boyards | Halvorsen |
| Overture | Light Cavalry | Suppe |
| (a) Melodie | Un Pen d'Amour | Silesu |
| (b) Egyptian Serenade | Amina | Lincke |
| Grand Selection | Cavalleria Rusticana | Mascagni |
| Valse | Die Hydropaten | Gung'l |
| Two Irish Dance | | John Ansell |
| Selection | The Marriage Market | V. Jacobi |

BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play a select programme of music at Land's End, Bandra, to-morrow (Sunday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANNUAL TRAINING CAMP.

WELL-ARRANGED CAMPING GROUND.

The annual training camp of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles opens at Santa Cruz this afternoon, and will continue until next Saturday. A visit to the camping ground, yesterday morning, showed rapid progress being made with the erection of the tents, the arrangement of camp furniture, etc., and though of necessity things appeared to be in an unfinished state, Capt. James, the adjutant, Sergt.-Major Wale, and two European assistants were busy putting in the finishing touches, and everything will be ship-shape by the time our citizen-soldiers begin to assemble this evening.

The past two days have been a very strenuous time indeed for Capt. James and Sergt.-Major Wale, for, owing to the late arrival of tents and furniture, work which, in previous years, has been spread over a week, has this time had to be done in a couple of days. What this means only those who have had anything to do with the arrangement of a big camp know. But, despite the hurry and press, the work has been excellently done. The camp is nicely arranged, the tents being sufficiently far apart to give plenty of air space, with wide paths picked out with white stones, leading to the different camps.

The camp is in the same position as in previous years, on either side of the main road. On the right hand side, walking from the station, is first the officers' camp, and away behind, pleasantly situated on the slope of a small hill, the "G" Company's temporary canvas home. Further along, and near the roadside, is the Sergeant's mess. On the opposite side of the road are the camps of the other companies.

The tents in which the Volunteers will sleep are big enough to accommodate eight men each, but there are so many of them that it will only be necessary to put six men in each tent. It is expected that an average of from three to four hundred men will be in camp during the week.

To-night there will be a night march, bivouac and outpost, the operations lasting from 10 p. m., until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Then on Wednesday will be carried out the "protection of a convoy" in the presence of the General Officer Commanding, while the camp will conclude on the following Saturday, with the inspection by the G. O. C. followed by a smoking concert at night.

THE ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V. D., dated January 30.

Saturday 31st instant ; Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, Gun Drill and instruction in D. R. F., at Colaba North Battery. It is requested that all Members will make an endeavour to attend this parade so that Detachments can be made up for Sunday's practice. Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Caps.

Sunday 1st February 1914. Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will carry out Instructional Practice from Colaba North Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 10 rounds. Parade at Colaba Station at 9-40 a.m. Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery. Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Head-quarters as early as possible between the hour 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on Week days only. Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Head-quarters after 12 noon on 5th February 1914.

The E. E. Company will Parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. on Monday the 2nd February 1914, and proceed to Middle ground for Defence Light Manning.

THE RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., dated January 31.

The Annual Training Camp will take place at Santa Cruz from the 31st January to 7th February 1914. To-day Saturday the 31st Jan. special accommodation has been arranged for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 5-32 p.m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving at the following timings daily (from 2nd to 6th February). From Santa Cruz 9-19 and 9-36 a.m. From Colaba 4-10 p.m.

Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Programme of Camp work can be obtained from Officers Commanding Companies.

There will be a parade service for Roman Catholics on Sunday morning 1st February at Santa Cruz Camp after parade at 10-30 a.m.

LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., dated January 31.

The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station to-day this afternoon at 3-10 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

MOVEABLE COLUMN.

The Squadron will take part in the operations which will be carried out in the vicinity of Villa Parla. Rendezvous at the Bombay Light Horse Camp at 2 a.m. Monday morning the 2nd Proximo, the parade will over by 8 a.m. The Commandant hopes that members will make an effort to turn out as the parade promises to be most interesting.

Dress—Drill Order, with arms, Blank ammunition will be issued on parade.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, chairman of the Board, presiding. The business done was of a purely formal nature.

## A BETROTHAL.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place on February 24, between Dorothy, youngest daughter of the Archdeacon of Rochdale and Mrs. Clarke and Bernard Charles Reade, of Messrs. Gill and Co., Bombay, second son of the Rev. R. C. L. Reade, of Charlcombe, Bath, and Mrs. Reade.

## BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S SERVICES.

4th Sunday after Epiphany,
[Sunday 1st February, 1914.]
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m. Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 82, 271, 322, 230; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Clarke Whitfield, Hymns 450, 82, 222 ; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. O. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. 8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 10 a.m. Parade Service ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a. m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy : Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a. m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain, Rev. J. Aitkinson Wilson, M. Litt. Holy Communion, 7-30 a.m ; Holy Communion (Choral), 8-30 a.m.; Sunday School, 5-15 p.m.; Evensong and Sermon, 6-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. The Rev. H. Martindale will celebrate and preach.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo St., Fort.—Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m.; Rev. W. Thomson, 6-30 p.m.; Collection for the Poor. Holy Communion, 7-15 p.m.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a. m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon ; 6-30 p.m , Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte, D.D.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass;

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Acting Vicar, Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services :—Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a. m. Evening Service, 4-30 p.m. Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m., Evening Service. 5-30 p.m.,

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a.m., Preacher, Mr. L. G. Cranna; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. R. A. Adams Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Mr. G. Bennett. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Mr. A. V. Gosford. Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens, 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service; 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite the Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p. m.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was accompanied by Princess Arthur, on January 12 opened the new buildings of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart in Westmoreland-street, W. In his speech Prince Arthur mentioned that the equipment of the Hospital included the electro-cardigraph, one of the most complicated and scientific instruments of the age.


**Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,**

M. D. & S. R. U. of P.

(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform Bombay residents that he has OPENED A SURGERY. He specialises in Specific Secret, and Skin Diseases and Gynæcology.

He is a specialist in ALL Secret Diseases and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS TIME 9 A.M. to 12 A.M., and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

**WATERLOO MANSIONS**

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

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An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

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AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Graham's Buildings.


# MARKET REPORTS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 29. BOMBAY, Jan. 30.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £ | | | |
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols... | 75 15-16 | 1-16 | |
| do. Rentes... | 86 | 1-4 | |
| 4 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... | 93 | 2 1-2 | |
| do. do. Govt. Securities... | 64 1-4 | 3-8 | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... ... | 26 9-16 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 moths' hence ... | 26 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York. | 57 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·18 | | ·01 |
| do. do. at Berlin.. | 20·46 1-2 | | ·01 1-2 |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 7-8 | | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 3 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills ... | 29th Jan. | | |
| 8 month's sight... | 2 5-16 | | unchgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 month's sight... | 2 1-8 | | 3-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trades Bills... | 3 1-8 | | 1-8 |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trades Bills... | 3 1-8 | | 1-4 |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 1 3-8 | | 1-4 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 1 1-2 | | 1-2 |

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchanged.

Exchange on India 30 day sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

The French Bank rate of discount is 3 1-2 per cent. since to-day.

The Bombay mails of the 17th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion ...£43,660,000 Inc. £ 700,000
Public Deposits...£ 9,800,000 Dec. £ 400,000
Other Deposits ...£51,300,000 Inc. £ 5,500,000
Govt. Securities...£11,200,000 Unchanged.
Other Securities...£34,200,000 Inc. £ 3,500,000
Notes and Gold ...£33,900,000 Inc. £ 1,900,000

The Bank Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL.—

Spot ...Good business done. Steady
Futures ...Barely steady.
Manchester ...Steady with a fair demand.
Total Sales ...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ...11,000
Mid-Americans ...7·11 +01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9·60—05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.—

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr. |
|---|---|---|
| 6·71 —05 | 6·71 —05 | 6·74 —04 |
| Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
| 6·72 —04 | 6·71 —05 | 6·68 —04 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 6·64 —04 | 6·51 —03 | 6·34 —04 | 6·25 —03 |

New York 11 a.m., Mar. 12·41 May 12·19
New York noon call Mar. 12·39 May 12·18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar. 12·62 May 12·70.

NEW YORK.—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at U. S. Ports .... | 36,000 |
| Receipts at U. S. last year .... | 16,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 13,000 |
| Exports to Continent ... | 17,000 |
| Spot Cotton | 12·85—05 |

Futures—Month of March 12·37—07
Futures—Month of May 12·17—07

Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later on Southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton ...13 1-16—1-8
Futures month of March...12·59—05
Futures month of May ...12·65—08
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Good Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 1-16 |
| F. G. Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 3-16 |
| Fine Bengal M. G. | ... | d 5 5-16 |
| Good Bhownagger | ... | d 5 11-16 |
| F. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 5 13-16 |
| Fine Bhownagger | ... | d 5 15-16 |
| Fine M. G. Bhownagger | ... | d 6 15-16 |
| Good Oomras M. G. | ... | d 5 12-16 |
| F. G. Oomras M. G. | ... | d 5 14-16 |
| Fine Oomras M. G. | ... | d 6 |
| Good M. G. Oomras | ... | d 5 3-4 |
| Fine M. G. Oomras | ... | d 6 |
| Good Broach | ... | d 6 1-4 |
| F.G. Broach | ... | d 6 13-32 |
| Fine Broach | ... | d 6 9-16 |
| Good Khandeish | ... | d 5 5-8 |
| F. G. Khandeish | ... | d 5 3-4 |

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Nominal
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ...
Do. Name of Ports—
Tone—Dull.

### SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged
Barletta Russo ... do

### AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...
Victorian ...
New South Wales ...

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED.—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... do
Do. Name of Ports— ... do
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ...52 unchanged
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Value.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...March-April-May.
Do. Name of Port— ...Dunkirk—Nearest value.
Tone—Steady.

LINSEED.—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...48 1-8—1-8
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...46 3—9d.
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Value —Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata—41 7-8—1-2
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports ...Hamburg—Done—Easier

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-1-3—0-0-9 Feb.-March—Hull—Done—Easier.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE.—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality,) ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber ... 3 1 1-4 unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Done—Quiet but steady.

METALS.—

Standard Copper ...£65 7-8 + 1-4
Copper Braziers ...£90 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal ...46 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS.—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—9s. 9d.—Nominal.

ARRIVAL.—

"Rinaldo".

SUGAR.—

German Granulated Sugar—
C & F India double bags. 12 9 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments. April-August—Sellers.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar
C & F India ...11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments ...March—Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 p.c....9 3 1-2—1-2d.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.—Sellers.
9 6 1-4—1-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed rather easier.
E A R & Similar Crystals
C and F India ...13 1-4 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-July—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Mauritius Crystal C & F
Calcutta ... ...11 4 1-2
C & F Bombay ... ...11 3
Months of Shipments ...Feb.—Value—Dull.
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1914.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. Rs. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs | | |
| 9 Boxes Gold Bullion | 3,8 2,0 | London | Supt P & O S N Co |
| Sovns ... | 30,000 | do | do |
| 19 Boxes Gold Bullion | 13,51,680 | do | National Bank |
| Sovns ... | 15,000 | do | do |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 29th Jan. 1914.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ..... | 38 | 43,755 |
| B. B. & C. I. Ry ..... | 33 | 38,725 |

### FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov. | 7 p.c. |
| Bank of Bom. rate since 15th Jan. | 6 p.c. |
| Bank of Mad. rate since 3rd Jan. | 7 p.c. |

EXCHANGE :—

The market is steady and there has been rather more doing on both sides of the account.

We quote—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London Ready | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Demand Draft Mail | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Credit 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do. Forward | ...1s. 4 7-32 March |
| Do. France Ready | ...171 1-4 |
| Do. Marks ,, | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...139 1-2 |
| Shanghai do. | ...187 3-4 |
| Japan do. | ...148 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

**There was a good demand in London yesterday for Indian stocks, Rupee paper advancing 7s. 6d. and Sterling Loan £2-10-0. This has naturally had a favourable effect on our market, and prices this morning opened 8 annas higher for cash and to-day's settlement. Bears have been caught napping, and the unexpected advance in Rupee paper in London on the eve of the settlement has hit them hard. The settlement passed off at 95 11-16 to 95 3-4. Rates close as under :—**

| We quote— | | B |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ...Rs. 95 12 | 0 |
| Settlement | ...Rs. 95 13 | 0 |

BULLION :—

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready at 26 9-16 and 1-8 down for forward at 26 3-8. The market opened at 67 7-16 for the first settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under :—

| We quote— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ...Rs. | 23 15 | 9 |
| Australian Gold | ...Rs. | 23 15 | 3 |
| Sovereigns Gold | ...Rs. | 15 0 | 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready | ...Rs. | 67 14 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ...Rs. | 67 6 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ...Rs. | 66 14 | 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready | ...Rs. | 77 4 | 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ...Rs. | 76 12 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ...Rs. | 76 4 | 0 |

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs allotments were made of 7·80 lakhs bills and 92·20 lakhs T.T at 1s. 4 1-16 and 1s. 4 3-32 respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 9 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 111·60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted is again 100 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on 9th January and arrived to-day with the mail of the 16th Jan. brings £120,000 silver, £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 3,20,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... ,, | 4,40,000 |
| Madras .... | ... ,, | 2,40,000 |
| Total... ,, | | 10,00,000 |

**The steamer which left London on the 16th January and comes with the mail of the 23rd January brings £80,000 silver, £180,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 16,00,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... ,, | 5,40,000 |
| Madras ... | ... ,, | 1,10,000 |
| Total... ,, | | 22,50,000 |

**The steamer which left London on 23rd January and comes with the mail of 30th January brings £150,000 silver, £140,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | ...Rs. | 3,30,000 |
| Bombay ... | ... ,, | 4,60,000 |
| Madras ... | ... ,, | 70,000 |
| Total... ,, | | 8,60,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| Liabilities— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | 32,56,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ... | ..... | 11,58,000 |
| Sundries ... | ..... | 21,000 |
| Assets— | | |
| Govt. Securities ... | 27,80,000 | ..... |
| Other Authorised Securities ... | 88,000 | ..... |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 23,27,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 5,56,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | 13,05,000 | ..... |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 35,000 |
| Balance with other Banks ... | 2,54,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ... | ..... | 97,000 |
| Cash ... | 6,29,000 | ..... |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales. 1913-14. | Bales. 1912-13. | Bales. Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week ... | 139,534 | 79,255 | + 60,279 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept. to 29th Jan. ... | 1,357,241 | 956,531 | +400710 |
| Shipments for the week Europe ... | 24,689 | 12,823 | + 11,866 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports ... | 22,173 | 81,008 | — 58,835 |
| Total ... | 46,862 | 93,831 | — 46,969 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 29th Jan. | | | |
| Europe ... | 394,156 | 123,145 | +271011 |
| China ... | 7,952 | 3,834 | + 4,118 |
| Japan ... | 346,457 | 223,818 | +122639 |
| Coast Ports ... | 9,980 | 9,387 | + 593 |
| Total ... | 758,545 | 360,184 | +398361 |
| Afloat in harbour, Europe. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ... | 21,801 | 7,105 | + 14,696 |
| | 63,553 | 21,031 | + 42,522 |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 17th Jan. 1914 7,919 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 24th Jan. 1914 3,387 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913 ... ... ... | 625,000 |
| Receipts from 1st Sept., 1913 to 29th Jan., 1914 ... | 1,357,241 |
| | 1,982,241 |
| Less Shipments from 1st Sept.,1913 to 29th Jan.,1914 | 758,545 |
| | 1,123,696 |
| Less Afloat ... ... | 85,354 |
| | 1,038,342 |
| Less Estimated Mill Consumption ... ... ... | 450,000 |
| | 688,342 |
| Less up-country by rail ... | 11,306 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 30th Jan. 1914 ... | 677,936 |
| Difference since last week ... | +27,024 |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

| ..... | Total for week. | Total since 1st Sept. 1913. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish..... | 27,547 | 228,010 | 129,558 |
| Central India.. | 8,355 | 68,761 | 19,795 |
| Barsee and Nagur ... | 15,438 | 110,737 | 48,478 |
| Berar ... | 24,215 | 195,229 | 179,419 |
| Central Provinces ... | 20,115 | 121,925 | 95,813 |
| Total Oomras. | 95,670 | 724,662 | 473,063 |
| Dholleras ... | 9,269 | 59,088 | 50,906 |
| Broach ... | 447 | 2,157 | 1,051 |
| Compta and Dharwar ... | 36 | 49,223 | 21,605 |
| Westerns ... | 1,289 | 18,961 | 29,646 |
| Bengals (N.-W. Provinces) | 16,984 | 417,001 | 275,297 |
| Bengals (Rajputana) ... | 7,444 | 50,699 | 37,901 |
| Sind ... | 8,336 | 31,932 | 44,669 |
| Persian ... | 13 | 420 | 791 |
| American ... | nil | 2,180 | 19,700 |
| Egyptian ... | 45 | 667 | 920 |
| Other Sorts ... | nil | 251 | 979 |
| Total ... | 139,534 | 1,357,241 | 956,531 |

a Or 1,791 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Although fluctuations have taken place the tendency of the home market has been easier since the issue of the Ginner's Report, and the result of the week will be found in our usual table below. Sales in Liverpool have been fairly large and spinners do not appear to think cotton at present prices too dear. It is difficult to say what the near future of the market will be, but it seems unlikely that we shall see any further material decline. Continental spinners are reported to be buying new crop futures. The reduction of the Bank of England rate to 3 per cent. will be good for trade generally and will assist cotton.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

| New York.— | Last week. | This week. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Futures Mar. ... | 12·67 | 12·37 | —·30 |
| ,, May ... | 12·47 | 12·17 | —·30 |
| Spot ... | 13·00 | 12·85 | —·15 |
| New Orleans.— | | | |
| Futures Mar. ... | 12·88 | 12·59 | —·29 |
| ,, May ... | 12·99 | 12·65 | —·34 |
| Spot ... | 13 3-16 | 13 1-16 | —1·8 |
| Liverpool.— | | | |
| Futures Feb.-Mar... | 6·83 | 6·71 | —·12 |
| ,, Apl.-May ... | 6·84 | 6·72 | —·12 |
| Spot ... | 7·21 | 7·11 | —·10 |

**In the local market there was a sharp decline of about Rs. 10 per candy in Oomras descriptions after the January settlement was completed. Other styles were Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 lower. The drop was due to scarcity of buyers and free offerings. Prices up country are now more on a parity with Bombay and there is less inducement to sell forward against ready purchases in the up country markets. The last day or so there has been a steadier feeling here, but there is not much strength in the market. In spite of the low prices at which Indian cotton is offering there is little enquiry from the Continent, as a large quantity of low American cotton can be had at fairly cheap rates. Japan is bying only quietly at present, and offers are generally below our ruling rates. Some business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola March and in Khandeish March, and Bengals for the same delivery are enquired for. The following are the latest telegrams to hand :—**

WELD AND Co :—Liverpool :—"Very small market ; a little calling of cotton by spinners ; some American straddle buying. Market eased a little on selling against actual cotton. Good spot demand continues." New York :—"Some long liquidation. Market closed with a fairly good undertone."

GRUNNING AND Co :—"Market idle. Nothing doing. Market has a good undertone and any favourable circumstance will cause an advance."

LATER.

The market has been quiet during the day, and except in fine Khamgaon Akola March and Bengals for the same delivery there has been little doing. Rates close as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... | 294 | Mar. |
| Good M. G. Broach | ... | 287 | ,, |
| Fine ,, Wardha | Hinganghat... | 270 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Nagpur ... | 267 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Yeotmal ... | 259 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Dhamangaon P. ... | 252 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Khamgaon Akola... | 241-2 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Amraoti ... | 243-4 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Khandeish ... | 224 | ,, |
| F. G. ,, | Khandeish ... | 215 | ,, |
| Fine ,, | Muthia ... | 220 | ,, |
| ,, ,, | Bengal ... | 214 | ,, |
| F. G. Bengal | | 205 | ,, |

LIVERPOOL :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Dull. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 8,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 26,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April |
|---|---|---|
| 6·69 —02 | 6·69 —02 | 6·72 —02 |
| April-May | May-June | June-July |
| 6·70 —02 | 6·69 —02 | 6·66 —02 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 6·62 —02 | 6·49 —02 | 6·32 —02 |

### LOCAL YARNS.

**The tone of the market during the past week has been quiet but steady and a small business has been done in 10's and 12's at about previous prices. There is little or nothing doing for export as offers are too low.**

### FREIGHTS.

**The market is dull and declining and rates are at least 6d. lower on the week. Business is reported as follows :—**

Antwerp :—For March, April and May at 11s. 6d. light seeds 13s. 6d. seeds cotton. For ready loading at 12s. 3d. light seeds, 14s. 3d. seeds cotton.

Marseilles :—Ready rates have been done at 10s. 6d. February at 11s. 6d. light seeds, 13s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Hull :—For February March and April at 11s. 6d. light seeds.

Fixtures :—The following are reported :—S. S. "Puttiala" for Genoa, February at 12s.

S. S. "Picton" at 17s. 6d, 2 ports, February, including Dundee and Glasgow.

The following are the rates :—

| | February-March Seeds. | Cotton. |
|---|---|---|
| Antwerp | 11s. 6d | 13s. 6d. S. c. |
| Dunkirk | 12s. ,, | 14s. ,, |
| Havre | 14s. ,, | 15s. ,, |
| Hamburg | 14s. ,, | 14s. 6d. s. 15 c. |
| London | 13s. ,, | 14s. s. c. |
| Genoa | 13s. ,, | 14s. ,, |
| Hull | 11s. 6d. ,, | ... |
| Liverpool / Marseilles | 12s. ,, | 14s. ,, |
| Trieste-Venice | 16s. | seeds 17s. cotton |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

**The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.**

| | Since 1st Jan. 1914. | Same period 1913. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ..... | 179,724 | 380,0 0 |
| Linseed ..... | 102,965 | 21,426 |
| Rape, Rai ... | 6,412 | 1,950 |
| Ginge lyseed ... | 331,947 | 396,826 |
| Poppyseed ..... | 1,919 | 1,700 |
| Groundnuts ... | 279,754 | 267,556 |
| Castorseed ... | 157,286 | 76,324 |
| Rice..... | 226,411 | 324,873 |
| Myrabollams ... | 82,161 | 121,934 |
| Cottonseed..... | 825,614 | 536,546 |
| Mowrasced..... | 7,119 | 6,160 |
| Gram ..... | 25,563 | 172,357 |
| Jowar..... | 137,219 | 65,900 |
| Maize ..... | 76 | 1,726 |
| Barley..... | 1,161 | 18,928 |

LINSEED :—

With easier markets at home and less enquiry locally, rates have declined during the past week and there seems little chance of an improvement at present. Crushers are well supplied and seem inclined to wait until price become more attractive. Crop reports from Argentina are satisfactory, and though the Indian crop might be better there will be plenty for export.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready... | ... Rs. 7 11 0 | B.T. |
| May ... | ... Rs. 8 12 0 | R.T. |

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are easier. The home markets are also easier.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | Rs. 7 11 0 | B.T. |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore | Rs. 8 15 0 | B.T. |
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. 8 13 6 | R.T. |

WHEAT :—

The market is rather easier owing to local speculators selling new crop.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready White Pissi | Rs. 5 8 0 | R.T. |
| White Delhi, May. | Rs. 5 14 6 | R.T. |

GINGELLYSEED :—

The market is quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are easier for some descriptions.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent. | Rs. 57 0 0 | |
| Mughi ... ... ... | Rs. 52 8 0 | |
| Black Kutni ... ... | Rs. 45 0 0 | |

POPPYSEED :—

There is little or nothing doing in this market. Rates are easier.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. 9 0 0 | B.T. |

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold.. ... ... | Rs. 48 0 0 | |
| Small.. ... ... | Rs. 47 0 0 | |

CASTORSEED :—

The market remains quiet but steady and unchanged.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. 34 0 0 | |

MOWRASEED :—

The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. 8 2 0 | B.T. |

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... 139,534 | Bales. |
| Wheat | ... 58,772 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | ... 18,992 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | ... 3,259 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | ... 66,252 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | ... 37 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | ... 63,073 | ,, |
| Castorseed | ... 34,014 | ,, |
| Rice | ... 22,426 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | ... 19,961 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | ... 188,883 | ,, |
| Mowrasced | ... 737 | ,, |
| Gram | ... 4,133 | ,, |
| Joowar | ... 43,793 | ,, |
| Maize | ... Nil | ,, |
| Barley | ... 167 | ,, |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

GREY GOODS :—The market is quiet with a small business passing. Prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market continues dull. A change for the better is, however, expected after the Holi.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES :—The home market is quiet and prices are unchanged. The Bombay market is also quiet and the demand is poor.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market continues dull.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METALS :—The Home market shows some further advance during the week which has had a steadying effect here. The enquiry from the districts is fairly good and some large sales have been reported.

### PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld :—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 14 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ... ... ... | 4 8 0 |
| Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit | 3 12 0 |
| Deer Brand New Tins per pair... | 4 6 0 |
| Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit. | 3 7 6 |
| Bull Brand New Tins per pair.. | 4 1 6 |
| Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit ... ... ... | 3 2 6 |
| Swan Brand New Tins per pair. | 3 12 6 |
| Anchor Tins per pair ... | 4 9 0 |
| Anchor cases per case ... | 5 1 0 |
| Rising Sun cases per case ... | 4 15 0 |

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

| Tone.—Strong and advancing. | |
|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand .....150° American ... ... | per Case. Rs. 6 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand.....160° American ... ... | ,, 5 12 2 |
| Chester Brand .....75° Abel A'can ... ... | ,, 5 2 2 |
| Devoe's Imp Brilliant 76° Abel A'can ... ... | ,, 5 0 2 |
| Monkey Brand .....125° American ... ... | ,, 4 15 2 |
| Tiger Brand .....125° American ... ... | ,, 4 15 2 |
| White Camelia Brand in tins ..... 125° | per 2 tins 4 6 0 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk in tins .....125° | per 2 tins 4 6 0 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk without tins ...125° | per 8 L. Imp. gals. ,, 3 12 0 per 2 tins |
| Camel Brand in tins...125° | ,, 4 6 0 |

### SHARES.

**Rates have kept almost unchanged with little doing and hence there are few fluctuations to be reported. Bank of Bombay shares have declined to Rs. 1,560 ; Bank of Indias are steady at Rs. 64 1-2 ; Eastern Bank changed hands at Rs. 75 1-2 ; Bank of Barodas at Rs 58. In Press companies Indian Cotton have been put through at Rs. 28 3-4 X. D. New Berars at Rs. 500 X. D. New Mofussils at Rs. 800. In mill companies Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 815 ; Bombay United at Rs. 487 1-2 ; Century at Rs. 240 ; Crescents at Rs. 111 1-4 ; Currimbhais at Rs 222 1-2 ; Central Indias at Rs. 1,855 ; Colaba Land have advanced to Rs. 1,435 ; Davids at and about Rs. 470 ; Finlays are unchanged at Rs. 130 ; Fazalbhais at Rs. 437 1-2 ; Kohinoors at Rs. 745 ; Khattau Makanji at Rs. 1,380 ; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 217 1-2 ; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 1,015 ; Phoenix at Rs. 161 1-2 ; Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares at Rs. 1,135 ; Swadeshis are at and about Rs. 1,475 ; Standards at Rs. 1,150 ; Sun Mill at Rs. 101 1-4 ; Swan at Rs. 275 ; In miscellaneous companies Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 145 ; Bombay Burmah are steady at Rs. 905 X. D. ; Bombay Steam N. Co., Ld. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 227 1-2 ; and preference shares at Rs. 270 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. Ld. ordinary shares, after touching Rs. 214, have improved to Rs. 223 ; and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 176, C. D. Central India Mining have changed hands at Rs. 26 1 2 ; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 22 ; Port Canning and Land I. Co. shares are steady at Rs. 840 ; Tata Hydro E. Power Supply Co. Ld. ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 1,050, and preference shares at Rs. 940. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld. ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 77 and preference shares at Rs. 158 ; deferred shares at Rs. 135. In Railway companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 680 ; Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 142 ; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 145 ; Tapti Valley at Rs. 575 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 118 ; Guzrat Railway at Rs. 113 ; Mandra Bhav are unchanged at Rs. 27 1-2 ; and Sarasirajgang are weak at Rs. 25. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.**

## DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—37 bales wool, O Kasturchand ; 30 bales wool, B Harbham ; 1 bale cotton, Lyon Lord and Co ; 120 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—165 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—175 cwts gingellyseed, G. Radhakisondas.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—3,200 cwts myrabolums, P Mathoo radas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Laconia s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, 2,080 cwts myrabolums, Arjoon Khimji ; 5,600 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

Badminton s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and and Co.

Falls of Archy s—14,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 8,400 cwts castorseed, 2,600 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—4,000 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—3,499 cwts groundnuts, 820 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Liberia s—550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 6,002 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 28,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co ; 8,004 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,498 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,091 cwts gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Graz s—50 cwts mendi flour, M Sadakally.

FOR GENOA.

Federiko Glavic s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arachne s—17 cwts ganja, 300 cwts gum karaya, 62 cwts gum olibanum, 1,400 cwts capsicums M Jafferbhoy ; 108 cwts massoor dall, G Suchedina and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glenchuny s—554 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

Austria s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Glenchuny s—550 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Vermont s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Glenchuny s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vermont s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Mara s—1,000 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

## DAILY IMPORTS—JAN. 30.

Steamer Helios from Bangkok, Agents F F Campbell and Co.—1,387 pieces teak squares, 1,197 pieces teak planks, 112 pieces yang squares, 2,096 pieces wagon boards, 9.5924 pieces 6,111 bundles teak scantling, 18 bundles 2 cases silk raw. B

Steamer Salsette from Aden.—1 case cigarettes, 1 case ivory, 1 case padlocks, 80 bags gum arabic, 10 bags gum coarse, 5 bags gum myrrh, 311 bags gum olibanum, 2 cases saffron 1 case tortoise shells, 1 case cotton goods, cases assay, 2 boxes specie, 37 boxes bar gold 14 boxes gold coins, 817 bars silver. B


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## THE HIGH COURT.

### THE CAUSE LIST, JAN. 31.

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## RACING NOTES.

### ONLY THREE HANDICAPS TO-DAY.

### TOTALISATOR PROBLEMS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The feature of the programme for the Seventh Extra Meeting of the Bombay races at Mahalakshmi this afternoon is that in a programme which comprises seven events, there is no five-furlong race. There is one one-mile event, three six-furlong and seven-furlongs; and as four of the seven are terms races, the task of going through the card is a comparatively light one. Only six have been left in for the Epsom Plate, and Dalmatia is top-weight with 10st. 7lb. Well, as the mare won her race last Saturday, I fancy she will find the weight and seven furlongs a bit too much for her, and I should not be at all surprised to see Forfeit, who was not a length behind Dalmatia in the Sandown Plate, and going very strongly at the finish, turn the tables to-day. Mordialloc, who is in this event with 6st. 2 lb., won the Andheri Plate (one mile) carrying 6 st. 12 lb., in such taking fashion that he cannot be left out of the reckoning.

Twelve are left in for the Matoonga Plate (one mile), in which, owing to the top weight not having accepted, weights have been raised 7lbs. Abdul Malik has been withdrawn from this race, in which he was at the head of the weights with 10st. 4lb., but is left in the six furlong Dadar Plate, in which he has a burden of 10st. 6lb. If Trustee goes and is well, he will take beating, and I also think that Terror and Young Salanic should do well in this company. The latter is, however, a disappointing animal, and not one to bet on with confidence. The weight Abdul Malik has to carry in the Dadar Plate is a steadier, but if he is backed by his connections he ought to be there or thereabouts when they pass the winning post. Galiard ought not to be allowed to run loose here; and I fancy Young Majub for one of the places.

The final entries for the big meeting, which will be on us very soon now, have been received; so now we know where we are. Most of the animals entered at the last moment are local-owned and trained, but among those which have been performing on the other side of India and which have now been entered to run here are Mr. Goculdas' Pretty Good Sort and Arkangelo, and Mr. R. R. S.'s Kesrit, Criton and Thank You. I also note that Night Hawk has been entered by Messrs. Heath and Dakeel for one or two races, and many superstitious backers, remembering the sensational success in the St. Leger, last year, of Col. Hall Walker's horse of the same name, may be tempted to have a note on him for one of them, particularly if he starts at an outside price.

The racing forces of this country are now gathered at Lucknow, where the first day's racing took place on Thursday. Judging by all the accounts I have seen, the sport on the opening day seems to have been somewhat dull and unexciting, but things will doubtless brighten up to day when the Civil Service Cup is to be run. Last year there was a tremendous turn-up in this "classic" event, and a certain Calcuttastable had a very unhappy settling day in consequence. Maud, who had carried all before her at the Calcutta meetings, was backed as though the race was over, and her owners stood to win bags of money over her. But Maud, having previously won half a dozen races in succession, "turned it up" in a jady fashion on the really important day, and was beaten by the Hon. Mr. Thellusson's Devon, which started almost at pounds to pennies, while Circus Girl, Maud's stable companion, which was merely out to show Maud the way round and tell her how fast to go, was second, and the favourite down the course. Maud is in the race again to-day, but her chance is not lauded much, as eights could be had about her on the course on Thursday, while Kiora, the favourite, stood at fours.

Since I last wrote there have been two very strange happenings with regard to the totalisator—one at Calcutta last Saturday, and the other at Lucknow on Tuesday. The Calcutta case concerns Mr. Galstaun's Shining Way—a horse that seems to understand the art of advertising herself as well as some of the popular actors and actresses at Home. Shining Way dead-heated with Valerius for third place in the Governor's Cup last Saturday, and the totalisator, or the people responsible for it, found themselves in a position not unknown to the ordinary bookmaker on the racecourse—they could not pay out. But the totalisator could not do as bookmakers have been known to do, and "welsh," and something had to be done. So many people had backed Shining Way that, when the money was divided, and the amount which had to be paid to the backers of Valerius was taken away, it was found that there was not sufficient to return the stake in full to the backers of Mr Galstaun's mare. In this quandary the totalisator officials decided to reduce the dividends to be paid on the other horses, and to pay a dividend of twelve rupees to those who had backed Shining Way. This, I think, was a mistake. What should have been done was to return the stake—or as much of it as could be returned.

The Lucknow case was also a queer one and its queerness is aggravated by the fact that none of the reports say what was done about it. The Jehangirabad Plate was won by First Chance, on which animal not a single ticket had been taken for a win, and the reports do not say whether the money invested was returned or not, while one correspondent puts it in such a way as to make it appear that the win money was paid to the holders of place tickets. One can hardly believe this was done, but that is the inference one draws from this report. An absolutely unbacked winner is such a rarity that one wonders the racing reporters at Lucknow did not give the fullest details.

## YACHT RACING IN BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-40 p. m.

| Name of Boat. | Time Allowance. M. S. |
|---|---|
| Eileen IV ... ... ... | Scratch. |
| Turquoise ... ... ... | 10 52 |
| Isca ... ... ... ... | 21 45 |
| Mahshuka ... ... ... | 14 30 |
| Melody ... ... ... | 19 20 |
| Ranzo ... ... ... | 15 42 |
| Chula ... ... ... | 24 10 |
| Nelta ... ... ... | 9 40 |

Course.—Committee Vessel.—N. N. W. buoy starboard—Butcher Beacon starboard—Committee Vessel—N Karanja port—Committee Vessel. Length 14-6 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-20 p. m.

| Name of Boat. | Time Allowance. M. S. |
|---|---|
| Minx ... ... ... | 21 24 |
| Trixie ... ... ... | 8 1 |
| Erin ... ... ... | 11 35 |
| Lylie ... ... ... | 3 34 |
| Gita ... ... ... | 7 8 |
| Mandie ... ... ... | Scratch. |
| Valmai ... ... ... | 3 34 |

Course—Committee Vessel—W. N. W. buoy starboard—N. N. W. buoy starboard—W. N. W. buoy port—N. Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10·72 miles.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-10 p.m.

| Name of Boat. | Time Allowance. M. S. |
|---|---|
| Anna ... ... ... | 12 0 |
| Fickle One ... ... | 5 20 |
| Lady Bird ... ... | 3 20 |
| Mavourneen ... ... | 1 20 |
| Bunty ... ... | 5 20 |
| Clutha ... ... | 1 20 |
| Blue Bird ... ... | 5 20 |
| Redbreast ... ... | Scratch. |
| Curlew ... ... | 3 20 |
| Cricket ... ... | 10 40 |
| Jenny Wren ... ... | 4 0 |

Course:—Committee Vessel—P. and O. "B" buoy starboard—Tucker Beacon starboard—Committee Vessel—Short Course.

METRE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-30 p. m.

| Name of Boat. | Time Allowance. M. S. |
|---|---|
| Maya ... ... ... | Scratch. |
| Corrie ... ... ... | Scratch. |
| Cynthia ... ... ... | Scratch. |
| Mynora ... ... ... | Scratch. |

Course:—Committee Vessel—N. N. W. buoy starboard—Butcher Beacon starboard—N Karanja starboard—Committee Vessel. Length 10-97 miles. Time limit 6-30 p. m.

## LUCKNOW RACES.

### HORSES LEFT IN FOR TO-DAY'S MEETING.

[Associated Press.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

PONY HURDLES.—About 2 miles, over 8 flights:—Mesalliance 11-12, Molly D. 11-8, Glory 11-7, Strathory 10-9, Bonny Sal 8-8.

CAPTAINS PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Mahoney Boy 11-10, Khan 11-9, Rozen 10-10, Zara 10-10, Brumagem Joe 10 8, Lark Lodge 10-4, Granite 10-1, Birthday 9-13, Jungle Law 9-12, Highland Maid 9-11, Blackport 9-5.

LUCKNOW MILITARY HANDICAP CHASE.—About 2 1-4 miles:—Sidbrook 13-10, Bambino 12-2, Sholto 12-1, Simson 12-0, Waiter 10-1, Councillor 9-10, Mimicry 9-0, Lonely Girl 9-0.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—6 furlongs:—Beryl 10-7, Village Girl 10-5, Maori King 10-3, Alice 10-2, Ormy 9-10, Token 9-9, Maud 9-7, Kiora 9-3, Winnie R. 9-0, Sidonia 8-8, Hopscotch, 8-4, Fortunio 7-6, Sahana 7-5, Shamrock 7-3, Lady Honor 7-2, Forceful 7-0, Moonray 6-13.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE.—1 mile:—Major General 9-10, Crowbar 9-5, Vigour 8-3, Wie Lad 8-10, Common 8-6, Valient 7-0, Ismalia 7-6.

THE MARTINIERE PLATE.—1 1-4 miles:—Mezer 9-13, Rupert II 9-6, Dholsultan 9-1, Tanin 8-13, Haify 8-7, Yanasib 8-4, Kashmir 8-3, Duhallow 7-10, Savilmalik 7-0, Disguise 6-13, Arme Blanche 6-5.

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.—5 furlongs:—Token 10-0, Winnie R. 9-5, Glory 8-12, Princess Royal 8-1, Donald Wallace 7-13, Pirzinant 7-13, Miss Zena 7-10, Kookaburra 7-9, Needles 6-10, Cantata 6-3, Miss Lily 6-2, Sirinia 6-0.

## LANCASHIRE CRICKET.

### GIFT OF £100 TO COUNTY CLUB BY LORD LILFORD.

At a meeting of the Lancashire Cricket Club Committee at Manchester it was announced that as the outcome of the recent appeal for new members and the suspension of the entrance fees seventy-seven new members were elected. It was agreed to support Warwickshire in having a meeting of the Advisory Board to consider the question of uniform Saturday and Wednesday starts in the county matches for 1915. Later at a meeting of the special committee to consider the question of placing the club on a strong financial basis, Lord Derby expressed the opinion that all Lancashire men who desire should have an opportunity of assisting in an effort to maintain the high tradition of Lancashire cricket. It was decided that an appeal be issued in the name of the Committee to be signed personally by Lord Derby and members of the club, to prominent Lancashire men, asking them to contribute towards the funds of the club.

Mr. Matthews, the secretary, announced a number of subscriptions and donations extending over a period of three years, included amongst which was a donation of £100 from Lord Lilford, resident of the Northamptonshire Cricket Club, who is also a member of the Lancashire Club.

## SPORT AT HOME.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN MAIL WEEK.

### RESULTS OF STEEPLECHASES.

Racing took place at Haydock Park on Jan. 9, the chief event on the programme being the Warrington Handicap Hurdle. This was won by Mr. N. de Szemere's Lilaline. On Jan. 10 the race of most importance was the January Handicap Steeplechase, in which the favourite, the Earl of Sefton's Shaun na Scaub, finished a bad third. Mr. H. Peel's Nigeria won by four lengths from Mr. W. K. Neilson's Bell Toll.

At Birmingham on Jan. 12 the Staffordshire Handicap Hurdle Race was won by Mr. Z. Michalinos's Thaddeus, the Highfield Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. Wyndham Quin's Ballymadun, and the Packington Maiden Steeplechase by Mr. J. Ivall's Silver Goblets. The meeting was concluded on Jan. 13, when the principal race on the card was the Birmingham Selling Handicap Steeplechase. Seven runners went to the post, and Mr. H. A. Brown's E. R. won by half a length from Mr. J. Baylis's Finchale.

### CRICKET.

The balance-sheet of the Gloustershire County Club shows that the balance in hand of just over £373 with which the season opened last year has disappeared, and that there is now due to the bank a sum of £671 14s. 5d. Members' subscriptions during the year came to £931 13s. 6d., but there was a considerable falling off in gate money.

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Club was held in the Guildhall at Bath on Jan. 10, Major C. H Simpson being in the chair. Mr. Gerald Fowler, in presenting the financial report, said that the subscriptions had fallen off by £60, and the gate receipts were that much better. The balance against the club was £162. To make ends meet it was necessary to increase the subscription list by at least £400.

### FOOTBALL.

#### Rugby.

Blackheath beat Guy's Hospital, at Blackheath, on Jan. 10, by 22 points to 0; United Services beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Richmond, by 18 points to 12; Harlequins beat London Scottish, at Richmond, by 37 points to 0.

Yorkshire beat Cheshire in the County Championship at Birkenhead Park, on Jan. 10, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

Guy's Hospital beat Newton Abbot, at Honor Oak Park, on Jan. 14, by 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 3 tries (16 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Royal Naval College (Greenwich) beat St. Mary's Hospital, at Park Royal, by 1 goal and 5 tries (20 points) to 0.

Durham beat Cumberland, at West Hartlepool, on Jan. 10, by 1 goal and 6 tries (23 points) to 0.

London Welsh beat Bedford, at Wandsworth, by 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 points) to 0.

Rosslyn Park beat Old Leysians, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Middlesex Hospital beat London Irish, at Park Royal, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Old Whitgiftians beat St. Thomas's Hospital, at Croydon, by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Old Alleynians beat Old Paulines, at Dulwich, by 4 goals and 4 tries (32 points) to 1 try (3 points).

London Hospital beat Old Blues, at Hale End, by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Penarth beat Newport, at Penarth, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Swansea beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 goal, 1 goal from a mark, and 2 tries (14 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

Abertillery beat Gloucestsr, at Abertillery, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Cardiff beat Bristol, at Bristol, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0.

United Services beat Ealing, at Portsmouth, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Cheltenham beat the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at Cheltenham, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 dropped goal (4 points).

Devonport Services beat Neath, at Devonport, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Devonport Albion beat Torquay, at Torquay, by 1 dropped goal and 1 try (7 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Leicester beat Manchester, at Leicester, by 3 goals and 2 tries (21 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Rugby beat Northampton, at Rugby, by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Richmond beat Dublin Wanderers, at Dublin, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Edinburgh University and Stewart-onians played a drawn game at Edinburgh, the former having scored 2 tries (6 points) to 1 penalty goal and 1 try (6 points) by their opponents.

Neath beat Torquay, at Torquay, on Jan. 12, by 1 try (3 points) to 0.

#### Association.

Mr. Hughes-Onslow's XI. beat Oxford University, at Leyton, on Jan. 14 by 4 goals to 0.

The ties in the first round of the Football Association Cup competition proper were decided on Jan. 10. As usual, the feature of the play was the success achieved by the home teams, for in the thirty-two matches only two visiting sides were able to claim a victory—namely, at Newcastle, where Sheffield United beat Newcastle United by 5 goals to 0, and at Portsmouth, where Exeter City won by 4 goals to 0. The results were as follows.—Aston Villa 4 goals, Stoke 0, at Birmingham; Sunderland 9, Chatham 0, at Sunderland; Liverpool 1, Barnsley 1, at Liverpool; Glossop 2, Everton 1, at Glossop; Bradford City 2, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Bradford; Bolton Wanderers 3, Port Vale 0, at Bolton; West Bromwich Albion 2, Grimsby Town 0, at West Bromwich; Blackburn Rovers 3, Middlesbrough 0, at Blackburn; Oldham Athletic 1, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Oldham; Swindon Town 1, Manchester United 0, at Swindon; Manchester City 2, Fulham 0, at Manchester; Sheffield United 5, Newcastle United 0, at Newcastle; Preston North End 5, Bristol Rovers 2, at Preston; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Notts County 2, at Sheffield; Derby County 1, Northampton 0, at Derby; Exeter City 4, Portsmouth 0, at Portsmouth; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Bristol City 2, at Park Royal; Birmingham 2, Southend United 1, at Birmingham; Crystal Palace 2, Norwich City 1, at the Crystal Palace; West Ham United 3, Chesterfield 1, at Upton Park; Bradford 5, Reading 1, at Bradford; Leeds City 4, Gainsborough Trinity 2, at Leeds; Clapton Orient 2, Notts Forest 2, at Homerton; Wolverhampton Wanderers 3, Southampton 0, at Wolverhampton; Swansea Town 2, Merthyr Town 0, at Swansea; Plymouth Argyle 4, Lincoln City 1, at Plymouth; Hull City 0, Bury 0, at Hull; Millwall 0, Chelsea 0, at New Cross; Huddersfield Town 3, London Caledonians 0, at Huddersfield; Burnley 3, South Shields 1, at Burnley; Gillingham 1, Blackpool 0, at Gillingham; Leicester Fosse 5, Tottenham Hotspur 5, at Leicester.

Five of the seven matches which were drawn in the first round of the competition proper on Jan. 10 were replayed on Jan. 14. The results were:—Millwall 1 goal, Chelsea 0, at Chelsea; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Oldham Athletic 0, at Brighton; Bury 2, Hull City 1, at Bury; Queen's Park Rangers 2, Bristol City 0, at Bristol; Clapton Orient 1, Notts Forest 0, at Nottingham.

Old Reptonians beat Old Wellingburians in the third round of the Arthur Dunn Cup competition at Ealing on Jan. 10 by 13 goals to 0; Old Aldenhamians beat Old Cranleighians, at Wolthamstow, by 5 goals to 4; Old Brightonians beat Lancing Old Boys, at Honor Oak Park, by 4 goals to 0.

#### Rowing.

The Chambridge crew started practice on Jan. 9, with the president, Mr. S. E. Swann, acting as coach. The crew was a provisional one, and was made up of Trial Eight oarsmen with Mr. Garnett-Botfield at stroke, a position he occupied in the winning boat. Four Blues are available, Mr. S. E. Swann, Mr. G. E. T wer, Mr. C. E. V. Buxton, and Mr. C. S. Clark, while Mr. L. E. Ridley, the University coxswain will be in residence. Mr. S. M. Bruce, who rowed at No. 2 in the winning Cambridge crew in 1904, will act as coach, and he will take up his duty this afternoon. Only light work was undertaken in the 1911 racing boat.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### Boxing.

Reuter telegraphed from Sydney on Jan. 11:—A match between Tom McCormick and Johnny Summers for the British Welter Weight Championship was fought at the Stadium yesterday before an attendance of 14,000. Twenty rounds were contested, and the result was a victory for McCormick on points.

Bombardier Wells and Gunner Rawles met at Belfast on Jan. 14 in a contest of twenty three-minute rounds. The result was a victory for Wells in the tenth round.

##### Lawn Tennis.

The international tournament on the Carlton Courts was brought to an end at Cannes on Jan. 10. The results were:—Gentlemen's Open Doubles.—Final round.—A. F. Wilding and Craig Biddle beat A. Wallis Myers and F. G. Lowe (6—0, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1). Open Mixed Doubles.—Final round.—A. F. Wilding and Mlle. S. Lenglen beat A. Wallis Myers and Mrs. Winch (6—3, 6—4).

## HUNTING WOMAN INJURED.

Mrs. Ashworth, the wife of Mr. Philip Ashworth, of Horsley Hall, Chester, the High Sheriff of Denbigh, was badly thrown from her horse while hunting with Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn's hounds near Wrexham. Her horse caught its foot in a rabbit hole. Mrs. Ashworth's leg was broken, and after treatment from two doctors, she was taken home. She had only just recovered from an accident while following the same hounds a few weeks ago.

## DEPARTURES.

### PER S. S. "SALSETTE," JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Salsette," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Abu Ali, Mr. S.
Anderson, Mr. J. W. and Mrs.
Bradbury, Mr. Jonah.
Brown, Mr. J. E.
Browning, Mr. J. B.
Browning, Mrs. and child.
Campbell, Capt. J.
Cotton, Mrs. B.
Dinshaw, Mr. M. R.
d'Ostiani, Count B. Fe'
Fenderich, Miss N. H.
Findlay, Mr. E.
German, Mr.
Gibbings, Mrs. C. K.
Goodenough, Mr.
Hasnain, Mr. S. Z.
Hayter, Mr. A. C. T.
Hill, Miss.
Holland, Mr. J. R.
Hudson, Capt. A. C.
Inglis, Mr. C. D.
Ismay, Mr. C.
Israle, Mr. V.
Maxwell, Lt.-Col. H. G.
McWhae, Hon. Mr. J. and Mrs.
McWhae, Messrs. K. and H.
McWhae, Misses. M. and E.
Moore, Mr. J.
Moseley, Mr. G. G.
Norman, Mr. F. W.
Rae, Miss E.
Raghunathrai, Dr.
Reynolds, Mr. E.
Robinson, Mr. G. F.
Schrott, Mr. W. and Mrs
Seton-Karr, Mr. H. W.
Sheth, Mr. C. B.
Smallwood, Mr. E.
Smith, Capt. C. W. J.
Spier, Mr. R.
Spink, Mr.
Stevens, Mr. R. K.
Stevens, Mrs. and infant.
Taszcky, Miss.
Thomas, Mr.
Tugwell, Capt. W. B. P.
Unus, Mr. M.
Venn, Mr. E. A. L.
Venour, Col. W. E.
Voightlander, Miss
Westra, Mr. F.
Whittington, Miss.
Wilson, Mr. David.
Willcocks, Mr. W.

It is no longer necessary to wait in the pit queue at the Adelphi Theatre The pit has been entirely reseated with tip-up seats, numbered and to be reserved but the tickets are sold at the theatre on the day only and not until 6.30 each day (12.30 on *matinee* days). The position, it is pointed out is thus the same as unde the queue system; except that the "pitite" can buy his reserved seat, go and have his tea, or do wnat other business he may have, and then take his seat when the pit door are opened or during the performance.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Experiments have been made at the agricultural station at Tarnab, in the North-West Frontier Province, with numerous varieties of imported crops, and good results were obtained with English oats and barley. Italian rye grass, Egyptian clover, sugar beet, and cigarette tobacco.

During the week ending January 10 the number of births registered in Delhi Municipality was 207 (106 males and 101 females), or 47·8 per thousand of the population, and the number of deaths registered was 144 (78 males and 66 females), or 33·9 per thousand of the population.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee it was decided that out of the sum of Rs. 3,86,500 available for allotment the following allocations should be made for promoting the sale and consumption of Indian tea:—America £10,000, Continental Europe £7,500, and United Kingdom £6,000.

The Australians at Colombo defeated the All-Ceylon team by two wickets on the 23rd instant. It was a most exciting finish, the Australians, when only requiring six runs to win, with six wickets in hand, lost four wickets for no runs. C. Harnerick, the Ceylonese bowler, took twelve wickets in the match for 72 runs, and in the opinion of visitors is one of the best bowlers they have met. Ceylon made 70 runs in the second innings, and the Australians requiring 74 to win lost eight wickets in the attempt. This match concludes the tour. The Australians won all the matches played except one, when the Ceylonese team defeated them by four wickets.

A correspondent informs the *Upper Burma Gazette* that a herd of wild elephants recently made a raid on the plantations round Kyiwun village, and destroyed the greater part of them. The plantation of one Maung Po Thet was entirely destroyed and levelled to the ground; about 3,000 plantain trees, including 600 bearing fruits, were eaten by the elephants. Maung Kya's plantation was also raided; 800 young plants were eaten and the rest of the crops, beans and sesamum, were for the most part trampled down and destroyed. It is said the herd numbered from 20 to 25, and some of the footprints measured 18 inches in width. Their footprints could be seen along the cart road and pony road half way up to Tonbo village from Kyiwun. A claim has been lodged at the Myook's Court, Patheingyi, by Maung Po Thet for compensation.

## BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior certainly does not lack enterprise in the endeavours to retain the hold it has gained on public favour. The engagement of His Excellency the Governor's Band last Sunday proved so popular that this fine orchestra has, with Lord Willingdon's permission, been re-engaged for the last performance this evening and for both performances to-morrow, and the programme that is to be presented is one of the strongest ever given in Bombay.

Many will remember the representation of Victor Hugo's masterpiece "Les Miserables", which was produced at the Excelsior a few months ago. The big film this week, "The Inheritance of Remi Dubaise," is after the same style, except that the plot is laid in modern times and that there is a light vein of comedy running through a work of dramatic intensity, which will be greatly appreciated. The production is based on Hector Malot's novel, "Sans Famille" and those who saw baby Fromet in "Les Miserables" will see this wonderful child actress even to better advantage. The film is 5,000 ft. in length—but it will be presented complete. There will also be two new variety turns introduced to-night in Mabel and Malfe, comedy duetists from the London Alhambra, who are billed as the dainty Little Girl and the Big Clumsy Boy, and Miss Gladys Cunningham, who presents a refined, refreshing and original entertainment at the piano. Mabel and Malfe are including India in a tour round the world.

On Sunday there will be a matinee at three o'clock at which "The Last Days of Pompeii" will be shown.

### AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A historical film feature, "Drake's Love-story," is to be screened at this house to-night. This charming picture-play brings before the eyes of the beholder, in a realistic manner, one of the most picturesque and interesting periods of English history. Sir Francis Drake, as is well known, was a great sea-warrior of the Elizabethan era, and it is no wonder this gallant sailor should have been selected to fill the role of hero in a love-story. Round the picturesque costumes and pretty scenery of that romantic period the producers have woven, with surprising fidelity to the original, a plot of remarkable dramatic and historical interest, which ought to prove very interesting. The programme also contains a stirring battle-picture. "Fighting Blood," and a good comic film.

### THE OLYMPIA.

A powerful love story on the film at the Sandhurst Road Olympia is sure to a attract large audiences nightly. The principal actor is Sir Francis Drake. The picture has been taken with great care to obtain that absolute correctness of costume and general detail which are so necessary in preparing a historic film. "By Unseen Hands" is another star attraction of equal merit and interest.

## THE ENGLISH MAIL.

### A SMALL PASSENGER LIST.

The English mail steamer "Salsette" arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and brought only a small number of passengers. Amongst them was Mr. C. C. McLeod, chairman of the East India section of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The latest return of pauperism in London shows that on Saturday, December 27, there were 102,002 persons in reciept of relief, of whom 72,509 were in the workhouses and 29,493 were on the outdoor lists including 557 children boarded out 11,497 other children under 16 years of age. The total was lower by 6,393 than that for the corresponding day of December, 1912.

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| Morea, Vin de table, Red | 1 | 6 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, Red | 1 | 10 |
| Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red | 1 | 12 |
| Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old) | 2 | 8 |
| Morea, Vin de table, White | 1 | 8 |
| Demestica, Vin de table, White | 1 | 12 |
| **SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.** | | |
| Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884 | 5 | 4 |
| Marsala de l'Achaia | 1 | 10 |
| Malaga de l'Achaia | 1 | 10 |
| Vermouth de l'Achaia | 1 | 12 |
| **SUPERIOR BRANDIES.** | | |
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| " 1895 (two crown) | 4 | 0 |
| " 1890 (Princes) | 5 | 0 |
| " 1887 (Royal) | 6 | 0 |

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We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 4-30 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Paris Office of the *Bombay Gazette* is at 25, Boulevard des Italiens, where a file of the paper may be seen.

THE

Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 31st January, 1914.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

It is evident from the telegrams from Home relating to the action of the Union Government that outside Labour circles the deportations, whether Constitutional or not, are generally approved. The reason of this attitude is not far to seek. Englishmen have no love for unconstitutional actions, whether perpetrated by a Government or by a trade union, and it is because of the violent methods resorted to by the strikers in South Africa that the proceedings of General Botha and his Ministers are received with widespread approbation. It was inevitable that a great deal of rhetoric should be expended on the deportations of the Labour leaders. Mr. Cresswell, interviewed at Cape Town, declared that the Government had acted like a Levantine brigand, a comparison which suggests that the speaker's acquaintance with the methods of Levantine brigands must be of a very limited order. Mr. Cresswell further declared that "the idea of damaging the Labour movement by deporting a few men was like an emanation from the brain of a lunatic, who might endeavour to dam the Amazon with a tea-spoonful of mud." It is to be assumed, however, that the object of the South African authorities was not primarily to damage the Labour movement, but to put an end to a situation which they considered to be intolerable. The detailed reports of the recent disturbances in the Transvaal show that the situation with which the Government were confronted was of the gravest character. Whether their decision to deport a number of the men's leaders was justified or not, there seems no doubt that the authorities were called upon to deal with a revolt rather than with a strike. The incident at the Trades Hall at Johannesburg, although it ended without bloodshed, shows that many of the men were armed, and the discovery of dynamite on various sections of the railway indicates the temper of at least a portion of the strikers. The *Times*, in a recent article, asserted that the strike was not "a precipitate outbreak, but the goal at which the Labour leaders have aimed their long-prepared and carefully organised campaign. The first result of their propaganda was seen in the miners' strike last July—an outbreak which, though premature, because the support of the railwaymen had not been obtained, revealed to the Government and to the people of South Africa the real nature of the industrial warfare which was being prepared against them. The present crisis has shown that this warning did not pass unheeded. Incitements to the use of dynamite and the formation of bodyguards to protect the strike leaders now prove clearly the reality of the danger which has to be met." In brief, it is alleged that civil war had been organised in South Africa and that the Government were justified in taking every reasonable step to maintain civil order. The increasing tendency to violence when strikes arise is a most deplorable feature of the modern Labour movement. The time has gone by to deny the right of the working classes to improve their social and economic condition by organisation and by political action. But all judicious friends of the Labour cause must regard with keen regret the developments to which we have alluded. It is said that the railway trouble in South Africa originated in the policy of retrenchment adopted by the Railway Administration. The men assert that retrenchment is unnecessary, but obviously their views in this matter will not be accepted as the deciding factor. They also contend that advantage is being taken of this policy to dismiss trade unionists, and they demand an increase of wages and the abolition of overtime. The dispute affords another illustration of the fact that labour troubles will arise even under State management, and here obviously lies one of the difficulties which the Socialists have to face when they demand that the machinery of production and distribution should be placed under State control.

INDIAN SILK. The manufacture of silk is one of the industries which, unless some radical change can be effected in the present conditions, may soon be lost to India. Very recently it was announced that the industry in Bengal is in "a bad way," a statement which will be received with regret by all who remember the excellent article once produced in considerable quantities in the Berhampur District. In other parts of the country the Salvation Army has done something to revive interest in this ancient Indian craft, and it is satisfactory to find that attention is being paid to the subject in the United Provinces. In a recent report Mr. Akhbar Mahomed Khan declares that sericulture on a big scale is one of the possibilities. He remarks that although the mulberry tree is not suited to tropical climates, and to the soil in tropical countries, the castor-oil plant is admirably adapted for food for the silk-producing worm, and the plant grows in abundance over a vast area in the provinces. The author of the report points out that in Assam and Kashmir, where silk is still flourishing, the industry is carried on by cultivators, in addition to their work in the fields, and he recommends that it should also be taken up as a cottage industry in the United Provinces. He proceeds to state that "a cultivator, sowing one-sixth of an acre with castor oil plants from his own stock, may reasonably rely on rearing 600 silk-worms, without extraneous labour, the only appliances required being a rough rack, occupying no more space than a charpoy . . . A brood of 600 silk-worms yields 4 lbs. of cocoons which, as a rule, means Rs. 2-4 the seer; and a ten-seer production, though not a large amount in the aggregate, would materially increase the prosperity of the ordinary villager. He would also be provided with a certain amount of fuel and thatching material from his castor-oil plantation, not forgetting two maunds of seed, which is reckoned at the rate of Rs. 4 per maund." Sir James Meston's Government is apparently anxious to assist in developing sericulture, for the cultivator may obtain the silk-worm eggs free, and an advance of ten rupees per bigha on the land in which he grows the castor plant. That there is a huge demand for silk and silk-goods in India the annual import trade returns prove beyond doubt, and, as in the case of sugar, there is no reason why India should not supply its own demand, or, at any rate, a portion of it.

PROFIT-SHARING. CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in industrial circles in America and at Home by the profit-sharing scheme inaugurated by Mr. Ford, the American motor-car manufacturer, under which his company proposes to distribute among its fortunate employes two millions sterling from its earnings in 1914. According to the announcement made by Mr. Ford, he believes that capital has hitherto enjoyed too great a share of the profit. The distribution of the £2,000,000 is to begin immediately. The hours of employment, which previously were nine daily, are to be reduced to eight, with no reduction of pay. No employe twenty-two years of age or over will receive less than £1 a day, even if he be merely a floor-sweeper. The minimum wages of the employes has been 11s. 5d. for a nine hours' day. Four hundred men will be added to the working force, making a total of 22,000 men employed. It is stated that the two millions sterling represents approximately half the company's earnings, and it is not surprising to learn that since the announcement was made there have been 10,000 applications from men anxious to join such a generous firm. The scheme has excited the enthusiastic approval of Mr. Carnegie, but, according to the New York correspondent of the *Times*, "magnificent, but not sound business" is the dominant note of the criticisms of the project which have been published there. The profit-sharing system is the light of hope in the rather clouded industrial sky; to many thinkers it is the most promising means for enabling capital and labour to run harmoniously together. The system has been adopted by many leading firms at Home, who have had profit-sharing schemes working successfully for years.

## Notes of the Day.

The authorities in French West Africa are following the English example in adopting regulations for the preservation of big game. The Governor-General there has just issued provisional rules, according to which any European provided with the necessary gun licence, who wishes to hunt the elephant, must make a declaration and pay a sum, not exceeding £40, to be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor. He will then receive a permit which will be available for a year only and which will give him the right to kill two elephants. If he kills more he must declare the fact and pay an additional £20 per beast.

Some years have elapsed since the commercial magnates of Calcutta recognised that in the matter of buildings they were lamentably behind the times, but when the new building movement began Clive-street and its vicinity was soon the scene of much activity and for a considerable time has been the possessor of many fine and artistically designed offices. The premises occupied by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Stock Exchange, ultimately, were the sole relics of ancient days, and in certain circles it became almost a by-word that a public body that appraised its standing in the commercial world so highly should be so miserably housed. The Chamber, however, is now to possess a home more in keeping with its wealth and dignity.

In connection with the telegram from Allahabad stating that alarm has been caused by the appearance of kala-azar in dogs at Marseilles, it is reassuring to know, on the authority of Major Glen Liston, of the Parel Laboratory, that there is nothing to be alarmed about. Major Glen Liston stated yesterday that the kala-azar which had made its appearance at Marseilles was not the Indian variety of the disease, but was a type that was very common in Italy. The Italian variety is not nearly so serious as the Indian kala-azar in its effects, although it resembles it very closely. Dogs are very rarely infected with kala-azar in India, Major Glen Liston said, and out of several hundreds examined recently in Madras only three were found to be so infected. In fact, he did not think there was any cause for alarm.

Sir Edmund George Barrow, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Beauchamp Duff at the India Office, is as distinguished a soldier as his predecessor, and shares with the latter a great measure of public confidence. Sir Edmund, who was promoted to the rank of General in 1909, fought in the Afghan War of 1878-9, the Egyptian War of 1882, the Tirah Expedition, and was the Chief of the Staff with the China Expeditionary Force in 1900. His last appointment in India was the command of the Southern Army, in which he was succeeded by Lieut.-General Sir John Nixon. As Sir O'Moore Creagh and Sir Beauchamp Duff, both stepped into the Indian Command from the Military Department of the India Office, we dare say the intelligent anticipators will, when the time comes, be able to announce definitely the name of the next Commander-in-Chief. Sir Edmund Barrow is sixty-two and entered the Army in 1871.

It is interesting to observe that in his annual address to the members of the Calcutta Trades Association, Mr. W. H Phelps, the Master, appealed for a more active participation in public life by Europeans in this country. Mr. Phelps urged that it was a poor thing for Englishmen in India to devote themselves entirely to money-making, leaving Indians and officials to do the public work. "We must remember," he said, "that the Europeans here are all working-men; we have no fund of retired people, or artistocracy, or leisured classes amongst us, and that is the reason why we have to rely largely upon Indians of public spirit to man our councils and do the public work of the city. I say again that we shall be ourselves to blame if we do not take our share in public affairs, and I say that the time is past for leading men in trade and commerce to hold aloof from public work." Whether Mr. Phelps' appeal will have any practical effect is doubtful, for Europeans in Calcutta are notorious for the indifference they display towards work in the Corporation and in the Legislative Council.

It was estimated the other day that in the United States every year frauds, involving something like twenty millions sterling, were perpetrated through the post. It would be interesting to know what sum could be named if Great Britain and the Dominions were also taken into account. A correspondent sends us a circular which he received by yesterday's mail from a person representing an "Institute of Science," offering to send "the complete system of personal influence and healing, together with the Radio Hypnotic Crystal for only twelve shillings." In previous communications the "scientist" had offered his wares in exchange for a five pound note, and it would not be surprising to find that continued neglect to snap up this great opportunity of "bettering your position" would result in it's being available for nothing. India appears now to be exploited very thoroughly by the vendors of "quack" remedies and alleged money-making schemes, all of considerable dubiety, and the public cannot be warned too strongly against them.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

### THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

### MUSEUM QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Jan. 16

Mr. Lloyd George's Christmas conversation with a member of the *Daily Chronicle* staff and the not unnatural efforts of the Chancellor's opponents, to use his unguarded talk for as much as it was worth, and perhaps more, quite eclipsed the Ulster question for a time. But the fighting speeches of Mr. Law, Lord Curzon and others have once more brought the Irish situation to the front, and it looks as if Ireland will be the principal theme of the political orators until the opening of Parliament on February 10. The leader of the Opposition has confirmed the impression that the "conversations" have unhappily so far proved fruitless, but he does not say that they have been abandoned, and Liberals still refuse to believe that a compromise is impossible. In the meantime a number of influential Irish Protestants headed by Professor Mahaffy are urging that a solution might be found by giving the Northern province a larger representation in the Irish House of Commons than she is entitled to by her numbers, no change to be made at the end of the experimental period—20 years—except by mutual consent or by the British Parliament.

AN INDIAN MUSEUM FOR LONDON.

With a solitary but not unimportant exception all the speakers at the opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts shared the hope expressed by Lord Reay that the time will soon come when a suitable building will be erected in the capital of the Empire for the fine Indian collection that London possesses, and, so far as I could judge, the large and distinguished audience unanimously agreed with this wish. The exception was Sir George Birdwood. In this respect he differs from the eminent scientist, Professor Boyd Dawkins, who in a forcible letter read to the meeting declared that the breaking up of the Indian Museum "according to material" is calculated to destroy a priceless record as effectively as a page of history would be obliterated by distributing the type according to the letters of the alphabet. Colonel Hendley, whose excellent paper will, if I am not mistaken, have a beneficial effect on public opinion here and in India, holds that until the money is forthcoming to establish a great Indian Museum in London, the expansion of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute or an amalgamation with the Indian collections in an adjoining building would be the best solution. From one point of view this plan would be very simple, for, as Professor Boyd Dawkins points out, it only means "cutting through a wall." Mr. Mr J. D. Crace does good service by directing attention to the fact that India found more than £100,000 for the erection of the Imperial Institute and this splendid contribution, he considers, should be a "moral bar" to prolonged occupation by the London University. The London University does not seem anxious to remain at South Kensington longer than is necessary, and I believe that the meeting which obliged Lord Reay to leave the Royal Society of Arts yesterday before the completion of the proceedings was connected with the steps that are being taken to provide the London University with a more suitable habitat.

THE INDIAN BAR.

It will be remembered that something was said by Mr. Mallet in the recently published account of his stewardship about the changes made by High Courts in India with a view of raising the standard of education for the Bar. As he pointed out, the Bombay Judges require, *inter alia*, that barristers applying for admission as advocates shall prove that they have read in the chambers of a practising European barrister of more than ten years' standing for at least one year. The Calcutta Bench insists that applicants other than Scottish advocates shall have read in the chambers of a practising barrister in England for the same time. A similar rule is in force at Allahabad. The sub-committee of the "Advisory Committee" which, under the able chairmanship of Sir Muncherji Bhownagree, is inquiring into the grievances of Indian students, began their investigations by looking into this particular matter and they have already presented an interim report on the subject. They recommend: (1) that the reading in chambers shall not be confined to London, but extended to any part of the United Kingdom or India, preferably the latter; (2) that students shall be allowed to undergo the twelve months' training in chambers whenever convenient to them during their studies for the Bar and not necessarily after being called; and (3) that Indian students shall be allowed to read in the chambers of any barrister of recognised standing, whatever his nationality. The Advisory Committee adopted these interesting proposals and communicated them to the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State in turn is, I understand, at present in correspondence with the Government of India in regard to the recommendations. The Advisory Committee consists of Lord Amphill (Chairman), Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. T. W. Arnold, Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Mr. B. Dube, Sir Krishna Gupta, Mr. C. A. Latif, Mr. Mallet, Sir Theodore Morrison, Major N. P. Sinha, Sir. J. R. Dunlop-Smith and Mr. Ratan Tata. In this connection I may refer to the interest aroused by a fresh development in Dublin. The English Inns of Court, as is well known, now make it a *sine qua non* that an Indian applicant for admission must have taken a preliminary examination and produce certificates of character from a responsible person who has known him for a year or upwards and from the British Commissioner in his native district. At the King's Inns in Dublin the regulations are more accommodating. There the matriculation certificate of an Indian University is accepted in lieu of preliminary examination, and the only condition as regards character is a certificate signed by an Irish barrister of not less than ten years' standing. The result has been to cause an influx of Indian students, and there are now, it seems, seventeen undergoing the law course at the King's Inns. It has been reported within the past few days that the Dublin Benchers are considering the desirability of making the practice of the King's Inns harmonise with that of the Inns of Court in London.

BRITISH RULE AND RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

The view was expressed at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association that we should get on better with "peoples of alien culture" if not only our officials but also our merchants, missionaries and others brought into contact with non-European races were taught more about anthropology. The subject formed one of the principal features of the interesting address of Sir Richard Temple, President of the Anthropological Society, and the opinions he enunciated on the occasion were supported by such high authorities as the Sirdar (Sir Reginald Wingate), and Sir Frank Swettenham. The immediate result was the appointment of a Joint Committee of the British Association and the Royal Anthropological Society to devise practical measures for the organisation of anthropological teaching at the Universities. This Joint Committee, after careful consideration, have arrived at certain definite conclusions. These conclusions are too long to be quoted *in extenso* here, but I may summarise them by saying that it is felt very strongly that the desired knowledge should as a rule be taught at home in a scientific way and not picked up in the course of one's ordinary avocation, later. It is suggested that the organization of systematized anthropological teaching might take the form of encouraging the existing schools of anthropology at the Universities and the formation of such schools where none exist. The Joint Committee have convened a Conference which is to be held on February 19 at Drapers' Hall under the chairmanship of Lord Selborne, and it will then be proposed that the Prime Minister should be invited to appoint an Inter-departmental Committee to advise as to the manner in which the sympathy and support of his Majesty's Government can be best accorded to the movement.

GRAND JURIES.

The recommendation that grand juries should cease to exist continues to excite much interest in legal circles and so far the discussion has been largely confind to judges and members of the Bar. Their opinions necessarily carry great weight but the question is too large to be decided entirely by lawyers. Even they are by no means unanimous. So far as I can gather those who have expressed their views already are about equally divided, but nearly every barrister I have spoken to on the subject is against doing away with the time-honoured institution, though all admit that it is attended with some inconvenience. One of these is the delay to business caused at the opening of Sessions or Assizes owing to the time necessarily occupied by the Grand Jury in investigating the cases submitted to them. Some of the judges on circuit this week have referred to the question in their addresses at Assizes. Two, Mr. Justice Channell and Mr. Justice Lawrence, have spoken against and a third, Mr Justice Scrutton, for abolition. The Recorder of London, whose experience is unique, is against making any change, as is also the new Judge of the City of London Court, Mr. Atherley-Jones. Some judges have been inviting grand juries to express their views. In one case a grand jury by 20 to four made a presentment in favour of the proposal; in another the grand jury was unanimously opposed to the proposition suddenly sprung upon the country by a Royal Commission appointed for quite another purpose.

CORRUPTION OF ENGLISH.

If Dr. Inge were not a dignitary, and therefore, of course, free from ordinary human weaknesses, it might be thought that in a remark he made at a meeting of the English Associations on the 9th, he was giving some of the cruel paragraphists a Rowland for their Oliver. The occasion was a lecture by Mr. Lascelles Abercrombie on "Poetry and Contemporary Speech" and the "gloomy Dean" was in the chair. It was of importance, he said, that the study of poetry should be encouraged, as the poets were the great custodians of the language and at the present day the English language was being corrupted, used up, and vulgarised by the output of popular journalism, much of which he understood, was dictated into a phonograph. Dr. Inge's onslaught on the despised journalists was promptly challenged on the following day by Mr. Thomas Seccombe at a conference on the teaching of English. He declared that so far from the English language being corrupted by journalism the reverse is the case. "The very best prose writer of our time was almost certainly Andrew Lang, and a great deal of his best work had appeared in the newspapers, while one need not agree with the views of Mr. Charles Whibley in order to admire the vigour and purity of his style. The same might be said of many other writers for the newspapers. Articles on badgers and prize-fights had appeared in *The Times* written in the style of Addison himself." So far there has been no rejoinder from Deans Court.

ANOTHER DEAN'S DISCOVERY.

The Dean of the Arches, Sir Lewis Dibdin, has been entertaining the Author's Club with a delightful account of a great find of valuable records at Lambeth Palace. These documents cover a period of 200 years, 1660-1856 and furnish a set of precedents, about 2,000 in number, decided in the principal English ecclesiastical Court. People are often puzzled to know how that tribunal came to be called the Court of Arches. The name seems to have had its origin from the church in which it formerly sat, having been built on arches. So far as we know the first mention of this judge as Dean of the Arches was in the reign of Henry II. There is extant a decretal of this time directing that clergymen who grew beards should be pursued and forcibly shaved by the Archdeacons. In these days an Archdeacon, I believe, is called the Bishop's eye. When the first of the Plantagenet line occupied the throne of England an Archdeacon, if the practice to which Sir Lewis Dibdin referred was general, was perhaps called the Bishop's barber.

THE LATE MR. R. V. HEARN.

I regret to see that Mr. R. V. Hearn, who many years ago occupied the post of Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and who will be remembered by older inhabitants of the city as a man with many engaging qualities, has just passed away in his 78th year. His death occurred on Monday at his residence at Wimbledon. Mr. Hearn must have been almost the doyen of the East India Service Club in St. James' Square, his membership having extended over the long period of forty-five years.

# WORLD'S DEBT TO ENGLAND.

## EULOGY FROM MR. TAFT.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

In a speech at Toronto, Mr. Taft eulogised Britain's work in tutoring alien races and promoting the happiness of four hundred million people. Especially, he said, when one thought what England was doing and had done in India, for the welfare of the people, the debt which the world owed England ought to be acknowledged ungrudgingly.—Reuter.

## ZABERN AFFAIR CONTINUES.

### GOVERNOR OF ALSACE RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Governor and other officials of Alsace-Lorraine have resigned, considering the acquittal of Colonel Reuter and other officers by the recent court-martial a reflection on the civil authority.

The Emperor is considering his decision.—Reuter.

## U. S. A. AND JAPAN.

### THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

Consideration of the Asiatic Exclusion Bill has been again postponed by the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives. This is interpreted as indicating a disposition on the part of the leaders in the Congress to work in harmony with the Administration in the negotiations with Japan.

It is stated at White House that the controversy regarding the Californian Alien Land Ownership legislation is considered closed. President Wilson has allowed it to be understood that no crisis of any kind is impending in the Foreign relations of the United States. It is pointed out that the United States has not asked for the imposition of any restrictions on the shipment of arms to Mexico from Foreign countries. Hence, the United States has not objected to shipments of arms from Japan or elsewhere.—Reuter.

STRIKING EVIDENCE OF AN ADMIRAL.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The evidence of Rear-Admiral Vreelands before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, to-day, has again fanned the anti-Japanese agitation.

It is reported that he advocated the laying down of four capital ships, instead of two, owing to rumours of a heavy Japanese programme. He argued that once United States' naval construction lagged behind, the Japanese immigration question was sure to become acute.

He is also reported to have declared that Japan could take the Philippine Islands whenever she liked.—Reuter.

## BRIGANDAGE IN CHINA.

### MISSIONARIES STILL IN SACKED CITY.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.

An army of bandits, estimated at about 2,000 strong, have sacked and burnt nearly the whole of Liuan-chow in Anhui. A British missionary with his wife and children, escaped to Luchow. Roman Catholic missionaries are reported to be still in Liuan-chow. It is stated that they are unhurt.—Reuter.

## MOUNTED INFANTRY TO BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The *Morning Post* states that Colonel Seely has decided to abolish Mounted Infantry, which will be replaced by Cavalry, whose numbers may be increased.—Reuter.

## RAILWAY LOAN FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A telegram to the *Temps* from St. Petersburg states that a French banks has signed an agreement with M. Kokovtseff for the issue of the first portion of the railway loan of £24,000,000 sterling which was arranged on the visit of M Kokovtseff to Paris.—Reuter.

## RUSSIAN DEFENCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.

M. Kokovtseff has announced in the Duma that a bill is impending assigning funds for the defence of the State. This will swallow up a considerable proportion of the Treasury balances.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The death is announced in Paris of M. Paul Deroulede.—Reuter.

## INDIAN CARGO JETTISONED.

LONDON, Jan. 30

The tank steamer Tascalusca bound from New York for Madras and Calcutta, is ashore at Cape Matifou, Algeria. About 1,500 tons of cargo have been jettisoned.—Reuter.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Jan. 30.

The P. and O. s. s. Caledonia, to-day, shipped £8,000 gold for India.—Reuter.

# THE DEPORTATIONS

## ENGLISH LABOUR DEMANDS.

### JUDGMENT SUSPENDED IN SERIOUS CIRCLES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The deportation of the Labour leaders from South Africa continues to be the outstanding topic. The newspapers publish columns reviewing the situation from innumerable standpoints. All sorts of conjectures are voiced in the headings: "What will England say?" "Why send them to England?" "Where will they go?"

It is felt in responsible circles that the Union Government must be in possession of facts justifying the step which it has taken, and that all judgment should be suspended until the publication of the facts.

The Labourites in the North-West Durham by-election are making a feature of the South African question. Mr. Stuart is the Labour candidate, Mr. Hardwicke the Unionist and Mr. Williams the Liberal. The latter is making Home Rule the chief feature of his campaign.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

At a Labour demonstration in Glasgow yesterday, a resolution was passed demanding that the Imperial Government should instruct Lord Gladstone to refuse his sanction to the Indemnity Act until it had been referred for the King's consideration.

"PERSECUTED TRADE UNIONISTS."

Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald delivered strongly worded speeches. The latter said the deportees must receive one of the most magnificent receptions ever accorded to persecuted trade unionists.

OPINIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 30.

Telegrams from different parts of the Union indicate that, outside Labour circles, public opinion, as manifested in the Press, endorses and sometimes even acclaims the deportations. Even newspapers which are generally opposed politically to the Government defend General Botha's measures, though it is recognised that big questions are involved by the Government's action, which may be embarrassing both to the Union and the Imperial Governments.

CAPETOWN, Jan 30.

Mr. Creswell arrived here yesterday, and was cheered by a large crowd.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, Mr. Creswell said that the Government had acted like a Levantine brigand.

The idea of damaging the Labour movement by deporting a few men was like an emanation from the brain of a lunatic, who might endeavour to dam the Amazon with a tea-spoonful of mud.

The crowd escorted Mr. Creswell to the Grand Parade, where he addressed a mass meeting.

EXODUS OF WORKING MEN.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 30.

As one of the results of the strike, local shipping agents report that during the past few days there has been an abnormal demand by working men, mostly in the East Rand, for bookings to Europe, Australia and New Zealand.

LEADERS RELEASED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A number of the South African strike leaders, who were arrested under martial law, have been released. It is stated that other releases are impending.—Reuter.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

### A BOOM IN GILT-EDGES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Following the recent buoyancy on the Stock Exchange, the lowering of the bank-rate to-day created a boom in gilt-edges. Since January 1, Consols have advanced 4¼ per cent., Irish land stock 9 per cent., Indian stocks from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent. and leading Home rails from 3 per cent. to 9 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of France now stands at 3½ per cent.—Reuter.

## THE PUTILOFF WORKS.

### REPORT OF DEAL CONTRADICTED

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 30.

A semi-official *Communique* positively contradicts the rumours that Krupps have purchased the Putiloff works with the support of the Deutsche Bank. The *Communique* says that if the capital of the works was increased there could never be any question of any direct or indirect participation of Krupps. In fact, the Putiloff Works long ago took steps in the French market to increase their capital.—Reuter.

## M. VENEZELOS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

During the stay of M. Venezelos in Berlin, he had a conference with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr Von Jagow, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He also lunched with the Crown Prince of Rumania, who is now in Berlin, a meeting to which much importance is attached in Athens

There was a gala performance last evening in honour of the Queen of Greece, at which the Emperor and Empress and numerous members of the Royal Family were present. The Emperor specially invited, M. Venezelos, the Greek Charge d'Affaires and the German Minister in Athens into the Imperial box and chatted with the Greek Premier who subsequently had long conversations with Prince Henry of Prussia and Herr Von Jagow. M. Venezelos arrived in Vienna this afternoon.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

# INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

### REPEAL OF £3 TAX DESIRED.

DURBAN, Jan. 30.

Sir Benjamin Robertson gave important evidence on behalf of the Government of India before the Commission to-day. He said that it was most unfortunate that they were unable to enter into the charges which had been made, because it was the decision of the Indians not to give evidence.

The Government of India was most anxious for some settlement of these grievances. While he was expressing his personal views, they agreed with those of the Government of India.

The latter's view of the £3 tax was that the object for which it was imposed, that of inducing Indians to return to India, was no longer being fulfilled, as was admitted by the deputation from Natal which visited India in 1903. Negotiations were then entered upon for the compulsory repatriation of indentured Indians at the termination of the indenture, but they fell through. In view of the prohibition of immigration, the tax not having had the effect which was intended, and the invidious nature of its collection, and also the feeling in India, the Government of India desired its repeal.

Coolies were most ignorant of the conditions in Natal. Many left India as the result of family or caste quarrels and they would not take the trouble to understand and appreciate the conditions under which they would have to serve.

Sir Benjamin suggested, if it was thought desirable, that the £3 tax be replaced by a licence until ex-indentured Indians got domiciled. The licence should be taken out once and for all. The Government of India was most anxious that means should be found to validate monogamous marriages in South Africa. The only way out of the difficulty seemed to be registration with a declaration from the man that he would take only one wife.

Monogamy in India, continued Sir Benjamin, was practically the rule. The Government of India agreed that in case of plural marriages only one wife should be admitted to South Africa. It also desired that all existing rights of South African born Indians should be maintained.

INDIAN PADRE'S EVIDENCE.

The Rev. Mr. Pearson advocated the abolition of the tax as coolies did not understand its significance when they left India As the tax failed to cause coolies to return, he suggested that some inducement should be offered to them so that they would return voluntarily, such as the gift of £20 or £30. If the Whites really wanted Indians to leave, one clear way of inducing them to go was to boycott them. Mr. Pearson also objected to the tax on the ground that it induced Indians to re-indenture. He considered the indenture system to be thoroughly bad. He agreed that the material conditions under which indentured Indians lived were very good, but he objected to its being made a criminal offence to refuse work. This increased the criminal population. He had come to the conclusion that the indentured system placed coolies in a disadvantageous position in regard to the administration of the law.—Reuter.

## SIR B. DUFF'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

General Sir E. G. Barrow is to succeed General Sir Beauchamp Duff in the Military Department at the India Office.—Reuter.

## THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

LONDON, Jan. 30

It is reported that the details of the Naval Estimates have been referred to Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Churchill and Mr. McKenna, who met at the Foreign Office yesterday.—Reuter.

## COTTON FUTURES EXCHANGE.

BREMEN, Jan. 29.

The Cotton Futures Exchange will open on February 4.—Reuter.

## NOBEL PRIZEMAN.

### DR. TAGORE RECEIVES THE MEDAL.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At Government House last night, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including the Swedish Consul and the other principal residents of Calcutta, official and non-official, Lord Carmichael, handed the gold medal and diploma of the Nobel Prize to its recipient, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore.

In making the presentation Lord Carmichael said:—

"Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, the formal presentation of the Nobel Prize took place, as you know, at Stockholm on the 10th of December, when His Majesty the King-Emperor's Charge d'Affaires received the prize on your behalf from His Majesty the King of Sweden, and conveyed to him, as requested by you, your humble salutation. At a dinner on the evening of the same day, given in honour of the prize-winners, the British Charge d'Affaires, in responding for you, expressed your regret at not being present and your thanks for the honour conferred on you, and delivered a message from you to the Swedish Academy in which you conveyed your grateful appreciation of the breadth of understanding which has brought the distant near and made of a stranger a brother. This personal message, which had not been expected, was greatly appreciated and for it the President in the name of the Academy expressed his warmest thanks.

"I congratulate you, Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, and I have the great pleasure of handing to you the gold medal and diploma of the Nobel Prize for literature."

# TRADE UNIONISTS.

## A CHALLENGE TO SYNDICALISM.

### LABOUR CONFERENCE REFUSES TO HEAR LARKIN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Labour Conference at Glasgow has passed a resolution that permanent improvement in the ranks of workers can only be attained by joint action on Trade Union lines. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald described the resolution as a definite challenge to Syndicalism.

Mr. Larkin, whom the executive did not allow to address the delegates on the subject of the Dublin strike, was present among the spectators in the gallery.—Reuter.

## GHILZAI OUTRAGE.

### AFGHAN GENERAL AND FAMILY MURDERED.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

A Frontier correspondent states that a gang of Ghilzais attacked the house of Brigadier-General Abdul Ahmad Khan, near Ghazni, killing the General and members of his family. This is in revenge for the killing of some Ghalzai outlaws last year in the Ghazni District.

## CO-OPERATION IN THE U. P.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30,

The Lieut. Governor in opening the Provincial Co-operative Conference yesterday referred to the rapid expansion of the movement. He said co-operation would receive a great accession of strength if more of the leading landholders participated in the conference. Subsequently an address was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Hailey, Director of Agriculture.

## MR. G. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

Under the auspices of the National Fund and Industrial Association, a meeting was held yesterday evening in the Mahajana Sabha Hall to convey the congratulations of the Association to Mr. G. Subramania Iyer on the attainment of his sixty-first birthday. Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E., a former Dewan of Mysore, presided. The following resolution was passed:—"This meeting conveys to Mr. Subramania Iyer its heart-felt congratulations on the completion of his 60th year, and places on record its high appreciation of the services rendered by him to the country as a journalist and social reformer and as a worker in the cause of the industrial regeneration of India."

## MINING INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At a dinner of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, to-night, the President, Col F. J. Agabeg, in proposing the toast of the Governor, expressed their debt to Government for the new Act now in force, which was tempered to conditions appertaining to Indian mining without hindering industry. Referring to the proposed Government Technical College, he said it would turn out administrative officers for mines.

In conclusion he said, "We belong to a profession fraught with many dangers and a calling that brings out the finest traits in human nature. You are acquainted with those awful calamities that from time to time overtake us in our work all the world over, but few of you are aware of the individual deeds of heroic self-sacrifice that are then done. Deeds that are never blazoned to the world, but known only to grateful sorrowing women and children."

## RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30,

The evidence in the Rajabazar bomb factory case, to-day, was chiefly directed to establishing the connection of the accused with Pulin Das, and other persons convicted in the Dacca conspiracy case.

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University, yesterday, Dr. Bruhl was appointed Registrar. Dr. Bruhl has been officiating Registrar in place of Dr. Thibaut, who some time ago accepted a lectureship of the University.

## ASIATIC TRADE WITH CHILE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

The Consul-General for Chile for India and the British possessions in Asia, is on a visit to Burma, the Straits, Java and Ceylon to ascertain the possibilities of increasing trade between Chile and those countries. Monsieur Don Medina is sanguine that if steamers carrying cargo from Calcutta to the West Coast of South America would call at Rangoon more frequently the business would greatly increase. Up to now only small shipments of rice have come forward to Chilian ports from Burma.

When Lieut-Colonel Seton proceeds on leave in the spring, Lieut-Colonel Jay Gould will act as Deputy-Director General, Indian Medical Service. Captain Needham, Health Officer of Simla, will officiate as Assistant Director-General.

# FUNERAL CAR MISHAP.

## THE LADY AGA KHAN IN AN ACCIDENT.

### OBSEQUIES OF HER HIGHNESS' MOTHER.

Bibi Kanum, wife of the late Aga Janghi Shah and mother of Her Highness the Lady Aga Khan, died in Poona in June last. Her body was embalmed with a view to sending it to Kerbela for interment, and yesterday the coffin was sent to Bombay for embarkation to the holy shrine there.

Her Highness the Lady Aga Khan, with the ladies of her family, arrived in Poona on Tuesday last, and after observing all the ceremonies in connection with the removal of the coffin, she proceeded to the cemetery, attended by all her relations, where the coffin was placed in a motor-car which was draped in black.

In the presence of a large concourse of Khojas and other Mahomedans, the car left for Bombay about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, followed by two other cars, in one of which Her Highness the Lady Aga Khan travelled. Coming down the Bhore Ghat, Lady Aga Khan's car was preceding the car carrying the coffin, and on one of the steep gradients of the Ghat, near Khandala, the funeral car, owing to the brakes failing to work, dashed into the one occupied by Lady Aga Khan and her fellow mourners. The funeral car was badly damaged, but under the direction of Her Highness, who showed great presence of mind in the distressing circumstances, the coffin was removed to one of the escorting cars which was immediately suitably draped in black. The two cars ultimately arrived in Bombay at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Lady Aga Khan was forced to motor back to Khandala and reached Bombay by train about the same time that the cortege arrived in Bombay.

On arrival here the coffin was embarked in the presence of a large number of mourners, including the members of Her Highness's family and Khojas.

On the arrival of the coffin in Kerbela, a big reception will be held, when it will be deposited in its last resting place.

## IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

### PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council which will be held on the 3rd February, Mr. Clark will introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and move that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, the Hon. Mr. Monteath, the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Arthur, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Achariar, the Hon. Mr. Pandit, the Hon. Mr. Enthoven, the Hon. Mr. Kenrick, the Hon. Mr. Kesteven, the Hon. Mr. Meugens, the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. Wynch, the Hon. Mr. Rice, the Hon. Mr. Cobb, the Hon. Mr. Donald and the mover.

The Hon. Sir Robert Carlyle will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent the introduction into India of any insect fungus or other pest which is, or may be, destructive to crops be taken into consideration, and also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Hon. Mr. Clark is to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act 1885.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer is to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881. He will also present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the grant of loans to local authorities.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi will move: "That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the correspondence, if any, between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on decentralization in India on the Presidency and Mofussil Municipalities be laid on the table."

## ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

### BRITISH OFFICER SHOT AT A DANCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 30.

Captain H. Butler, Corps of Guides, who has been lent to the South Waziristan Militia, while attending a sepoys' dance at Wana yesterday evening was, it is alleged, shot dead by a sepoy. The murderer was arrested.

## BURMA TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

### FATAL CONSEQUENCES ON A LADY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

Miss Venables, sister of Captain Venables, the Adjutant of the Upper Burma Volunteers, died yesterday at the Civil Hospital, Maymyo, from injuries received by the upsetting of a trolley, on which she was travelling after visiting the Bawdwin silver mines about a week ago.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The annual I. M. S. dinner was held at the United Service Club last night. The Hon. Col. Manifold presided and the toast of the guests was responded to by the Lieut.-Governor. The band of the K.O.S.B. was in attendance.

# TWO SERVICES IN EDUCATION.

## SUGGESTION BY SIR ALFRED BOURNE.

### FURTHER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting, to-day, in the Senate Hall, Madras, under the presidency of Lord Islington. The co-opted members were Mr. R. G. Griere, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras; and Mr. M. Kamaswara Rao Pantulu, acting Inspector of Schools, Guntur.

Sir Alfred Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, said he had experience of collegiate inspecting branches. He would abandon the two parallel services as at present, and reorganise the department of education into two distinct services. All principals, inspectors and professors would be in the first service. Subordinate officers would be raised into the second. The witness felt strongly that the time had come when only administrative, and no longer teaching posts, should be in Government service. For years to come he would have a band of European inspectors at the top. He had no reason to think it did an Indian any good to go to England for a short time. Certain provincial professors, who were teaching up to the same standard as Imperial professors should be in the Imperial Service. He would make a sharp distinction between the inspectorate and professorate, because each demanded a totally different type of man. Departmental examinations in the vernacular might be improved. If additional inducements were offered the witness thought a rather better standard of recruits would come forward. He would recruit officers at the age of twenty-eight, and from twenty to twenty-five years' service should qualify men for full pension.

To Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Alfred said a Government pensionable service for professors was distinctly a bad system. It deadened a man's work. He would substitute a large provident fund for the pension system as having greater elasticity.

To Sir Valentine Chirol, he said the standard of the Madras Universities should be free to obtain any professor of any calibre. The Universities should be free to obtain any professors they could. An Indian should be given the post if he were fitted for it. This would remove the grievance of Indians that they could not get the highest posts.

In reply to Mr Fisher, he said that certain headmasters of English primary and secondary schools brought out by Missionary bodies as headmasters of schools in Madras had been very successful. There was, however, some difficulty regarding the social position of persons brought out from that class.

To Mr. Sly the witness said that vacant professorships would be advertised both in India and England when colleges were freed from the present Government control and placed under the Universities in respect of teaching.

Mr Mark Hunter of the Indian Education Service, professor of English in the Presidency College, Madras, proposed to put all the higher posts into one service. He would confine the subordinate service to the lower inspectorate and teachers in schools. The present system of recruitment for the senior service was satisfactory. It was essential that Indians recruited to the senior service should have a European degree. If recruited they should receive the same salary as Europeans. Europeans should have some foreign service allowance.

DIFFERENCE OF STATUS.

Rao Bahadur Ranga Chariar, Collegiate Branch, Provincial Education Service, Madras, said that services should be divided on the basis of the responsibility of the work to be done by officers. Fifty per cent recruitment to the service should be in India, and fifty per cent. in England. He saw no reason for granting Europeans foreign service allowance, unless it was necessary in order to attract the best kind of men.

To Sir Murray Hammick, witness said that Indian professors complained not of the difference of pay, compared to European professors, but of difference of status.

The Commission adjourned till Monday.

## AN "ALARMING" REPORT.

### DOGS AFFECTED BY "KALA AZAR" IN MARSEILLES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—

The Foreign Pathological Society of Paris is much alarmed by sickness in some dogs at Marseilles. The symptoms point to "kala azar," or the black plague of India discovered in Assam in 1882 by McNaught. The disease is easily transmissible to children. The Society is demanding prohibition of the importation of dogs from places where the disease is endemic.

[The opinion of Major Glen Liston C.I.E., of the Parel Laboratory, is quoted in a "Note of the Day" on page 6.]

## FIRE IN RANGOON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan. 30.

A fire occurred last night in the Cantonments, the married quarters of the Royal Garrison Artillery being completely destroyed. No water was available when the fire brigade arrived on the scene which fact caused much destruction of property within a few minutes.

RANGOON Jan. 30.

The fire in the R. G. A. barrack last night is said to have originated in quarters No. 2, occupied by Sergt. Mourler and his family, who were away at the time in Rangoon. The total damage is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. The military authorities are holding an enquiry into the matter.

# GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

## THE RECEPTION AT KARACHI.

### ADDRESSES BY PUBLIC BODIES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

This morning, in bright and clear weather, the R.I.M.S. Hardinge, with Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and party on board, anchored in the harbour at 9-30. A quarter of an hour later, Mr. Lucas, the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Smyth, the Assistant Commissioner, the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, General Shaw, Commanding the Karachi Brigade, and the General Staff Officer proceeded on board the steamer. Soon afterwards Their Excellencies, accompanied by the principal local officials and their staffs, landed at the Boat Basin Pier. As Their Excellencies disembarked, a salute was fired from the Manora Point Battery.

On landing, His Excellency inspected the guard of honour furnished by the 1st Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, then the principal Civil and Military officers were presented to the Governor by Mr. Lucas and General Shaw respectively, the Port Trustees and the principal executive officers of the Trust being afterwards presented by Mr. Mules, the Chairman.

Their Excellencies were then escorted to a specially constructed dais and the Chairman of the Port Trust read the address of that body to the Governor.

PORT TRUST ADDRESS.

The address tendered a cordial greeting to Their Excellencies on the occasion of their first visit to Karachi. The new road, through which the procession of Their Excellencies was to pass, the document continued, was constructed by the Trustees of the Port, and henceforth would be known as "Willingdon Place" and in requesting His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony of the road, Mr. Mules said that the Trust was much gratified that His Excellency the Governor had consented to open it and to name it after himself.

The street will be 100 feet wide connecting the wharf and the city; on one side blocks of buildings will be erected, connecting it with a road to the west and another to the south. The erection of buildings on the site would give a show of grandeur and solidness to the locality, and the Port Trust thought that it would be one of the most handsome parts of the town. The Napier Mole Bridge would also be widened thirty feet, and the new Port Trust Offices were under construction. The Port Trust hoped that the period of five years required by His Excellency's Council for the construction of the new Customs House could also be shortened. The Port Trust were contemplating the commencement of their West Wharfage Scheme, costing two crores of rupees to provide for eighteen ocean-going steamers. A powerful suction dredger, capable of widening the channel from 600 to 1,200 feet for ocean-going steamers, was expected to be afloat in January next.

The present debts of the Port Trust were under Rs. 230 lakhs, a sum fully secured by a sinking fund, and the Port revenue was on the increase. The Trust would welcome a direct weekly mail service between England and Karachi.

In conclusion was noted the widespread regret felt in Sind that the Indus Barrage Scheme was not to be concurrently constructed with the Sind Canals Project.

LORD WILLINGDON AND KARACHI.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply, His Excellency said:—

"Mr. Chairman, and Trustees of the Karachi Port Trust.—Lady Willingdon and I sincerely appreciate your cordial greetings this morning at the commencement of our visit to your city, and are glad, indeed, to have this early opportunity of meeting you, gentlemen, who are undertaking so successfully the responsible task of administering for the constantly increasing requirements of this great port. I am confident that my visit will be of immense value to me in coming to a fair judgment on the various questions for considerations which will come up for decision in the future and in assisting you in your endeavours to make your port second to none in this country, for its efficiency and good management, in dealing with your ever increasing trade. You tell me in your address of the many and varied improvements which you wish to show me this morning and I am all anxiety to see them and to learn for myself by these evidences the amazingly rapid progress your city has made in the last few years.

THE CUSTOMS HOUSE.

"I share with you the regret you express that I shall see no outward sign of the building of the new Customs House; and assure you, I fully appreciate your anxiety on this matter. You are probably aware that administrative approval for this building was applied for from the Government of India, in the year 1909 and the delay in going forward with the work is mainly due to two reasons.

"In the first place there is so much building going on in various parts of the Presidency that the Architects' Department is wholly unable, owing to insufficient members, to produce the various plans and estimates required for the various works in a reasonable time, and in the second place, there has been much, I fear, necessary but vexatious delay caused by correspondence between my Government and the Government of India, with regard to the securing of satisfactory foundations for this work. You may rely, however, on this, that I am fully alive to the necessity for the completion of this building without delay, and without making any rash promises, will endeavour to secure that the work shall be pushed on as fast as possible, and trust that the result will be a diminution in the time-limit for completion which we have laid down.

THE WHARFAGE SCHEME.

"Your West Wharfage Scheme is a tremendous undertaking and one which

(Continued on page 8.)

## GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN SIND.

(Continued from page 7.)

testifies to the very justifiable confidence you have in the future of your port. It will, I understand, when finished, double your present berthing accommodation, and I am sure that you, gentlemen, can be relied on to carry out this great project with the same success and expedition which has characterised your former endeavours. The expenditure on this great work will of course considerably increase your liabilities; but from what I can see of your financial position, your resources seem amply sufficient to meet this expenditure, and I am sure the completion of this extension will immensely increase the trade in your port.

THE MAILS.

"The question of the renewal of the mail contract is, as you are probably aware, under the consideration of the Government of India; and while I am unable to inform you of the opinion of my Government on the matter, I can assure you that we have given full consideration to the opinions which you hold on this important subject, and which you have brought to our notice from time to time.

THE INDUS BARRAGE.

"It is true that we have lately received information from the Government of India that the Secretary of State is unable to sanction the Barrage Scheme as it stands and we share your regret at the postponment of this most necessary undertaking. Let me inform you, however, that the Bombay Government still adhere to the general views they expressed in forwarding this project which were admirably laid down by my distinguished predecessor when he visited this province last year, when he said:—

'I have done my utmost to press forward this scheme which will revolutionize the Province of Sind and turn it into one of the most productive areas in India, with an immense consequent increase of both exports and imports.'

"I sincerely trust that the information we have to hand means merely postponement but not abandonment of a project which will enormously increase the producing power and prosperity of this province.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HOPE.

"And now let me perform the ceremony which is the chief object of our presence here this morning. Believe me, I consider it a very great honour that you should wish to attach my name to this most important locality which is to become the gate of entrance to all those who enter your port. Your courteous act to-day will add a link of interest between myself and your town; and I trust that all who live here in future years may prove to be loyal and devoted subjects of our King and useful and responsible citizen of your city. And, for myself, let me say that I hope that the individual who bears the name of 'Willingdon' may prove worthy of the honour you have done him and that in the future his name may be remembered as that of one who tried to do his best while amongst you and who gave his time and energies to forward the happiness, prosperity, and and progress of all parts of the Bombay Presidency."

His Excellency then unlocked the gates and declared 'Willingdon Place" open.

The procession started along the gaily decorated streets to Government House, where the Karachi Municipality presented an address.

The Karachi Artillery Volunteers provided the escort and the route was along the Hardinge Bridge, Bunder Road, Elphinstone Statue and Victoria Road. On arrival at Government House, his Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of Sind Volunteer Rifles. Lord Brassey, who arrived on the Sunbeam yesterday, was an interested spectator.

THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the address by the Municipality, the President, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, said that in consequence of the great trade expansion heavier responsibility devolved on the resources of the Karachi Municipality. Karachi had an excellent water-supply at present, but permission was required to raise a loan of nearly Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs for another water supply scheme by damming up the Kadarji River. The pneumatic ejector system of drainage dealt satisfactorily with the question of sewage disposal. Alignment schemes for widening roads and providing breathing spaces were being carried out by the Municipality.

Continuing, the President of the Municipality urged Government to reserve as open space the land from Karachi Gymkhana to Garikhata.

Referring to primary and secondary education, the Municipality, he said, was in favour of compulsory education. The Municipality had applied for a grant of Rs. 1,20,000 for the erection of six new schools. Sanction was also required from Government to the application for a grant of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs to instal electricity for the purpose of street-illumination. The new Municipal offices, costing Rs. 5 1-2 lakhs, are in course of construction.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

COMMENDS "A FAR-SIGHTED POLICY."

The Governor replied as follows:—

"Mr President, and members of the Karachi Municipality,—Allow me to thank you sincerely on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself for the hearty and cordial welcome you have been good enough to extend to us to-day on behalf of your members and the people of this city on this, the occasion of our first visit amongst you, and let me sincerely reciprocate your wish that this may be the precursor of other visits which we shall pay in the future to this most interesting and important part of the Bombay Presidency.

"It has been my wish during the first year of my life here to visit your city, which is developing so rapidly, to make the acquaintance of those gentlemen who's duty it is to administer for the ever-increasing requirements of the town, and to get some knowledge at first hand of the comparative urgency of the various matters for the betterment of your community, which you have referred to in your most interesting and informing address. Let me, before dealing with any details, express to you my keen satisfaction in being assured that whether in the matter of water-supply, or of sanitation, of town-planning, or the securing of large open spaces for your people, you are showing a far-sighted policy on which I warmly congratulate you and which is so necessary when one considers the marvellous development of this city and its trade during the past ten years; and how certain it is that with the opening up of the country in the future by means of railways and irrigation there will come a continuous increase of your trade and commerce and a resulting increase of the number of your inhabitants.

THE MAILS.

"The question of the renewal of the mail contract has been of late receiving the earnest consideration of Government, and after receiving opinions, we have forwarded our suggestions to the Government of India. I regret that I am unable to give you to-day further information on this most important subject. But I can assure you that in forwarding our views we have considered the requirements of the Presidency as a whole and the convenience of those who live in the various parts of this country.

WATER AND DRAINAGE.

"Your determination to be in advance of your present requirements, with regard to your water-supply in view of the possibilities of the future, is worthy of the highest commendation. Your present application for permission to raise a further loan of over Rs. six lakhs for the improvement of this supply is now before Government and you may rest assured that our reply shall be sent as early as possible, and shall have regard to the best interests of your Municipal administration.

"I am much interested to hear of your successful efforts to overcome the difficulties which must have confronted you in dealing with the drainage of your city and trust I may have a chance of visiting some of the numerous improvement schemes which you are actively undertaking.

TOWN-PLANNING.

'The driving of broad roads through the congested part of your town is important to the health of your citizens and I warmly congratulate you on the progress you have made, particularly in the Machi Miani quarter. Let me add that I am delighted to find that you have laid down a general plan for the future development of your city in order to prevent the possibility of the creation of slum areas, and am glad to know that your garden quarter is already developing in a satisfactory manner and that with the tramway extension, you may be assured of still further increase in the resident in this locality. Your desire to reserve large open spaces in your city has my warmest sympathy, and I can assure you of my personal attention to this matter. I am glad to inform you that it is the intention of the Government of India to remove the Battery of Artillery from Karachi to Quetta, and when that is accomplished, Government will give every consideration to your stated opinions as to the disposal of the land.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Your application for assistance from Government in order fully to provide for the satisfactory education of the children under your care has received our careful attention, and we have included the amount you ask for, viz., Rs. 1,29,000, in our statement to the Government of India of the educational needs of the Presidency, and we much hope for a satisfactory reply.

"When your request with regard to the purchase of a modern type destructor comes before us, I can assure you it will receive our favourable consideration and trust this new purchase will increase the efficiency of your sanitary system.

LIGHTING.

"I am glad to hear that you are recognising the necessity of the satisfactory lighting of your town, and trust that the negotiations to secure this, which you tell me are proceeding, may shortly be satisfactorily compleded. This improvement will add much to the general comfort of the lives of your city population.

"In conclusion, let me once again thank you for your friendly reception of Lady Willingdon and myself amongst you, and let me say with all sincerity that the first impressions on our minds are of the most favourable kind. I have had considerable experience in past years in regard to the administration of a large town, in the locality in which I lived. I am convinced of this that there are few better indications of the healthy tone and sound condition of any country than when gentlemen of influence can be found in its various parts working voluntarily, and with no ulterior motive, with a sincere and whole-hearted desire to improve the general welfare of the community among whom they live. Your record in the past is worthy of high commendation and I trust that in the future we shall always find that high standard of efficiency amongst you which evidently exists at the present time. The prosperity and well-being of every part of the Presidency shall always be my constant care while I live amongst you, and you may always rely on my interest and encouragement to your progressive and important city and its rapidily increasing population."

## FIRE IN ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

A fire broke out in a room occupied by a Mahomedan named A. V. Navab, in a house in Abdul Rehman Street, last evening about 8-30. The room was used as a shop for the repair of lamps. The Babula Tank fire engine was sammoned and put out the fire promptly. The damage caused was nominal; the origin of the fire is not known.

## B. I. S. N. CO'S. ENGINEERS' DANCE.

The British India S. N. Co's Engineers were "At Home" last night at the Bombay Town Hall. About 120 people were present and there was a full programme of dances, followed by a concert arranged by Mr. A. L. Cowen.

## HOME FOR INCURABLES.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, Jan, 30.

At a public meeting held at the Chief Court this evening, under the presidency of the Lieut-Governor a proposal to forming a Bigandet Memorial Committee, to establish a home for incurables in commemoration of the centenary of Bishop Bigandet, whose life is the history of the Roman Catholic Mission in Burma, was carried.

The building is to cost two lakh of rupees.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

## THE HIGH COURT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Justice Davar was yesterday engaged in hearing the part-heard suit filed by Mr. Bertram Richard Roberts against the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, claiming Rs 30,000on as damages for injuries sustained on account of the defendants' alleged negligenc.

Mr. Justice Macleod dismissed the suit filed by Mogul Husein Ramzan against Mogul Hassam and another, claimin possession of 95 she-buffaloes with Rs. 5,000 as damages.

Mr. Justice Beaman delivered a lengthy and important judgment (which is reported in full) in the suit filed by Yeshwant Vishnu Nene against Keshew Bhaiji and others for possession of certain land.

In the two Appeal Courts mofussil civil and criminal appeals were heard.

## POSSESSION OF LAND.

DEFINITION OF FAZENDARI TENURE.

Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit filed by Yeshwant Vishnu Nene against Keshavrao Bhaiji and others for possession of certain land at Charni-road.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Purshotamrai, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon, defended.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

After recording evidence and hearing counsel his lordship delivered the following judgment: —

In this case I think the defendants must succeed on two very substantial grounds. The plaintiff is suing as fazendar to evict the defendants. The defendants claim to be permanent tenants. It is necessary to trace the respective titles of the parties, since there is no dispute but that the plaintiff derives from the original fazendar, and the defendants from the original lessee, Manik Vithal. I am much indebted to counsel for taking me back to the original sources of the law in this Presidency upon fazendari tenure, and thus giving me an opportunity of analizing the sources of that law and tracing the confusion of thought and language, which appears ever since to have characterised the common bar opinion upon this topic.

CONFUSING TERMS.

The first ground upon which I shall place my decision is that upon a mere construction of the lease, Ex. B in the case, dated the 22nd February, 1860; I have no doubt whatever but that it is a permanent lease. The lessee takes on what is called fazendari tenure, and he takes expressely for building purpose, and it is all expressed that his tenancy is to be co-extensive with the right to the true fazendar over the entire part. Now, it is by the use in leases of this kind of such words as "Fazendari tenure," that the confusion of thought to which I have alluded becomes most conspicuous. I think there cannot be the least doubt but that the matter is in itself essentially simple and would never have gathered so much mystery about it but that all true fazendars, as far as I know, have never been called upon, or if they have been, never been able to adduce proper title, explanatory of their status.

It is to be remembered, when I say this, that in my opinion every one originally paying tax and pension was a true fazendar. This dates from Aungier's Convention in 1672. The effect of it was to confirm all fazendars found in possession of lands outside the Fort in perpetual possession, upon payment of a tax or pension. "Pension", here means royalty, not quit-rent, and those who paid pension only were in respect of their lands virtually free-holders acknowledging by the payment of this pension loyalty to the Suzerain Power. Some fazendars appear to have paid both tax and pension and some tax only, or pension only. Thus it becomes perfectly clear that historically and in its inception, Fazendari tenure is to be referred to the relations existing between the original Fazendars and Government. But even in the "Bombay Gazetteer," as well as in common parlance, Fazendari tenure appears usually to be understood as confined to the relations subsisting between the true Fazendars and their tenements. It is, I believe, historically as well as theoretically inaccurate, but I think it is more than probable that these latter relations were in the beginning governed much more by usage than by contract, and where governed by usage, assumed very peculiar forms to which legal effect was sought to be given in the dissentient judgment of Justice Yardley in the Bishop of Bombay's case (Perry's Oriental Cases, page 498) There is nothing, however, that I can see in theory to prevent a true fazendar sub letting his land on the ordinary principles of a contract, and wherever that is done and those principles are discoverable in the document, the resultant relations are purely contractual, and not to be determined by inquiry into usage.

WHAT FAZENDARI MEANS.

But still it is quite obvious that all true fazendars are persons holding plots of land, probably acquired before the advent of the British Government upon permanent tenure, subject only to the payment of a nominal rent to Government. Every such true fazendar might of course deal with the land he so held as he pleased, and might sub-let it just as any other owner of land or building might sub-let his property, and it would not necessarily follow that any element of the originnal tenure was introduced into those sub-contracts. This probably explains the dictum of Justice Farran in an unreported judgment (in the case of Purmanand Jivandas vs. Ardesher Framji, in suit No. 262 of 1883) in which that learned judge says: "My experience is that it is used with reference to tenants holding under a private landlord, to indicate sometimes an indefeasable right to hold in perpetuity on payment of a small quantity or ground-rent and sometimes any-kind of tenure agreed upon between the parties."

It appears to me, however, that, expressed as it is, that sentence throws but little light, if any, upon the subject. If the word "Fazendari" indicates anything at all, that must be with reference to its own peculiar and special connotation, and it seems to me erroneous to say it could indicate any kind of tenure agreed to between the parties; there may be instances (and the case before the learned judge was clearly one of them) in which the other terms in the sub-contract show clearly that introduction of the term "Fazendari" is deprived of all its special connotation, and is, therefore, either superfluous to, or contradictory of, the real intentions of the parties. Thus, to talk of a tenant taking from a fazendar or fazendari tenure from month to month, with other terms showing what was intended, was purely a monthly tenancy, would mean no more than that the term "Fazendari" had been ignorantly used and was in that connection meaningless. In all such cases the explanation of the introduction of this word is probably referrable to the fact that the lessor is himself a "fazendar," and might have wished to insist upon reproducing that character in his own interest in the sub-contract. However that may be, a very little reflection will show that there cannot be two Fazendars of the same property at the same time and, therefore, it is only by actual assignment of his fazendari rights (and that is a case with which I am now not concerned) that a true fazendar ceases to be a true fazendar, and his assignee assumes that character in his stead. But there is another sense in which the use of the term Fazendari in these sub-contracts may have a very distinct significance for the purposes of construction and interpretation; that is to say, where a tenant takes from a fazendar; and in the lease it is expressed that the tenant takes on fazendari tenure and the terms of the lease are not in themselves inconsistent with such an expression, I think it must be virtually true that the real intention of the parties was that the fazendar intended to transfer to the tenant upon the agreed rent on exactly the same relations as between them, in which he in his turn as fazendar stands to the Government. That is to says that in all these sub-contracts where the fazendar designedly gives them upon fazendari tenure, the term Fazendari must be read between the parties in the sense in which it has always been understood to denote the character of the tenure of the true fazendar as between himself and the Government; that is to say, a permanent tenure. I have not the very least doubt in my own mind that that has always been the understanding between the parties to leases of this kind in the Town and Island of Bombay when the fazender sub-lets on Fazendari tenure, unless the other provisions of the lease make it quite clear that there was a different and contradictory intention. So that if in every case of a lease by a fazendar to one who was not a fazendar, the latter has been described in the lease as a sub-fazendar, virtually the whole confusion of thought with which this topic has been clouded in our law-books will, in my opinion, be at once dispelled.

Applying that reasoning to the terms of the present lease, it is quite clear that there is nothing in it contradictory to the natural use and meaning of the words "Fazendari Tenure," which it contains. The landlord Gopal Danaji held the relation to Government, of a fazendar and therefore in perpetuity. He gives a portion of it to Manik Vithal in fazendari, that is to say, as between himself and Manik Vithal (the latter) in perpetuity. I therefore have felt no difficulty whatever in construing the document of 1860 as a lease in perpetuity.

A 30-YEAR OLD DOCUMENT.

I will now dwell upon a question raised at one part of the trial by the learned counsel for the defendants as to the genuineness of that document. It is more than thirty years old and it comes from proper custody. I see no reason whatever to doubt that it was a genuine document; and I may add that I think the defendant's position would have been very much weaker without it, than it now is with it, for if that document were held to be a forgery, then we should have to look for the origin of the tenancy elsewhere and might have to invoke the language of Ex. A in the case, which is an agreement of 1859, between the parties There can, of course, be no doubt (for this is common ground) but that in 1860 there was a subsequent agreement of the 22nd of February; but if Ex. B be not that agreement, then its terms are lost for ever, and in investigating the origin of the tenancy in order to throw light upon its true character, I do not see how the Court could ignore Ex. A. I will not pursue that topic any further, for as I have said, I do not think there is any sufficient reason to doubt the genuineness of Ex. B, the lease of 22nd February, 1860.

On the second ground that of limitation, his lordship also found in favour of the defendant and held that the plaintiff's suit for ejectment failed. His lordship, however, passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 27 due for three years' arrears of rent; but made the plaintiff to pay all costs of the suit.

## WORSHIP OF THAKURJI.

SISTER SUES BROTHER.

Sakerbai, widow of Gordhandas Thakordas, sued her brother, Chaturbhuj Dayal, praying that she might be declared to be entitled to the possession of the Thakurji (an idol) and the defendant be ordered to deliver the same to her or to pay her Rs. 5,000 for the value thereof; that the defendant might be ordered to deliver to her the khata-book and Rs 375, and pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit, a receiver of the property be appointed; she also prayed that the defendant be ordered to pay her Rs. 1,000 as damages with costs of the suit.

The hearing of the suit came on before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

Mr. B. J. Wadia, with Mr. J. D. Davar (instructed by Messrs Nadirsha and Darasha) appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr Jafferbhai with Mr. Weldon (instructed by Mr. C. P. D'Cunha), appeared for the defendan.

The plaintiff's husband died about 14 years ago; and she (the plaintiff) stated being ill-treated by her deceased husband's relatives, left their protection and returned to her father. Shortly after her return to her father's house, her mother died, and she was entrusted by her father with "Thakur Seva," *i.e.*, the worship of a Thakurji, and he presented to her the jewels and clothes of the Thakurji for the purpose of "Thakur Seva." Her father died eighteen months ago, leaving three sons, one of them being the defendant, two minors and one daughter. After her father's death the defendant ill-treated and molested her by putting various obstacles in her way in the worship of the Thakurji. Tired of this continuous ill treatment, she left her brother, the defendant, in August, 1913 and went to live in other premises, but the defendant prevented her from removing the Thakurji and unlawfully took possession and detained the same with all its belongings. She was also prevented by the defendant from taking with her valuable ornaments and clothes which formed her property.

The plaintiff further stated that the defendant was a young man of about 19 years of age and was considerably under the influence of evil designing persons; and unless a receiver of the properties was forthwith appointed her interests would be seriously jeopardised.

The defendant, in his written statement, denied that the plaintiff was ill-treated by her husband's relatives or that she left their protection after the death of her husband. After her husband's death she lived with the deceased's relatives and occasionally visited her father's house. He also denied that she was entrusted by her deceased father with Thakur Seva. He stated that "Thakurji" was a family idol and had been in existence for over 75 years. According to the usuage of the caste the ceremonies of that idol were performed by the eldest member of the family; and after the death of their father, the right to the performance of ceremonies and possession of clothes and jewels devolved upon him. He also denied the possession of a khata-book, or the sum of Rs.375, or any other sum in cash belonging to her. He therefore submitted that she was not entitled to the relief claimed and prayed that the suit be dismissed.

The case is proceeding.

MERCHANTS IN COURT.

Mr. Justice Beaman heard a suit filed by Edwin Reis and others carrying on business as cotton and cotton waste merchants at Friedrichsfeld and Heidelberg in Germany and at Manchester in England under the style of Reis and Co., against Messrs. W. L. Patinge and others, carrying on business as cotton brokers in Bombay, praying for a decree for £462-16-9 or Rs. 6,942-9, being the amount due to the plaintiffs from the defendants, with interest after giving the latter credit for £160-16-2.

Mr. Desai, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes, with Mr. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandhy and Co, appeared for the defendants excepting the first defendant, who appeared in person.

After hearing the issues and pleadings of counsel, the Court rose.

## THE POLICE COURT.

BOMBAY HEDJAZ S. N. COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

CHARGE AGAINST AGENTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, a notice was argued in connection with a complaint of cheating in respect of Rs. 3,500, brought by Purushotam Tribhuvandas, a merchant and a shareholder of the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company in liquidation against Gulamhusein Essaji, a partner of the firm of Essaji and A. M. Jeevanji and Co, agents of the steamship company.

Mr. Velinker, barrister, with Mr. Godinho, appeared for the complainant and Mr. Saher, barrister, with Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the respondent.

The allegation was that the accused was a partner of the firm of Essaji and A. M. Jeevanji, managing agents of the company. On January 10, 1911, the accused took Rs. 3,500 from the firm of Essaji and A. M. Jeevanji and Co., giving in lieu thereof a cheque on the Bombay Merchants' Bank made payable to the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company. The cheque was dishonoured. The accused was said to have stated that the cheque was post-dated. The complainant said that it could not be true, as the dates on the cheque and of the loan were identical. This money was constantly demanded from the accused up to April, 1912, but the sum had never been paid. Further, this amount was held in the suspense account of the company.

Mr. Saher said that the cheque they gave was not intended to be presented to the Bank. It was only a matter of accounts. Subsequent to this there were several transactions between the company and his client. The official liquidator had filed a suit against his client, and the latter had counter claims on the company. The matter was purely one for a civil court. He further alleged that the complainant had been put up by A. H. Jeevanji, against whose brother the accused had filed a complaint for criminal breach of trust. If the accused was liable, Jeevanji also was equally guilty and should have been made a co-accused.

The magistrate called the complainant into the witness box, and questioned him about the case. In reply the complainant said that he knew about this cheque about eight months ago. He had not taken action till now because he had business outstanding in connection with his shop. The information regarding the cheque was furnished to him by Jeevanji. Once he questioned Jeevanji as to the affairs of the company, as he had invested Rs. 8,000 in the company. Jeevanji, among other things, told him that one of the partners had taken away Rs. 3,500, and said he might proceed against him. He excluded Jeevanji from the proceedings as the books and other evidence relating to the case were with Jeevanji. Jeevanji had promised to furnish the evidence and the witnesses. Jeevanji was with him when he went to the Commissioner of Police with his pleader, and Jeevanji had supplied him with funds for this prosecution. Before this he did not know matters were as they now appeared to be, and he would proceed against Jeevanji also if his pleader advised him to do so. In that case, Jeevanji might not help him with funds, and he would have to spend money out of his own pocket.

Mr Velinker then said that he did not deny motive, as every criminal prosecution had some motive behind it. The case was that a cheque was given by the accused knowing that he had not funds in the bank to meet the cheque. The Court need not consider whether the addition of another co-accused would make the case stronger, and should not hold that the complainant had no cause of action against one man because another man, who had been a party to the case, had not been included in the charge. The Court had no right to discharge the accused on that ground.

Mr. Aston observed that the Court had the right to inquire if others also had been guilty, and ordered the complaint to be sent to the police for enquiry and report.

## A DISHONEST CLERK.

THEFT AND ESCAPE FROM CUSTODY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged Abdul Wahid Usman, who was employed as a clerk in the Store Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with stealing copper and brass pieces valued at Rs. 20.

It appeared that the accused sold the articles to one Tyebali Hassanali some days ago. He was arrested on December 17, last, and was remanded till January 3. On December 19, he escaped from a cell in Maharbowrie Chowkie. He was, however, re-arrested on the 23rd instant at Ferguson Road, and was further charged with escaping from legal custody.

The accused denied the charge of theft and said the propery was given to him by one Pereira for sale. To the charge of escaping from legal custody, he pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted him on both charges and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each.

## TROUBLESOME GHARRY DRIVER.

"ABDUCTION" OF A POLICE SEPOY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Cassam charged Mahamad Sarwar, a gharry-driver, with escaping from legal custody.

The evidence showed that on the 24th instant the accused was plying for hire on the road, off the public stand, near the Hotel Majestic. Police sepoy No. 977 A, on duty at the place, told the driver to take his carriage to the stand, but the driver went to Wodehouse-road and stood there. The sepoy then arrested him and, getting into the carriage, told the driver to drive to the police-station at Colaba Causeway. The driver, instead of going to the station, drove in the opposite direction, going by the Sailors' Home towards Apollo Bunder. The accused lashed his horse into a gallop, whereupon the sepoy stood up and tried to catch the reins. The accused climbed down from the box into the carriage, and struck the sepoy and both driver and sepoy, fell into the road, the sepoy underneath driver. The sepoy was stunned and lay unconscious, and the driver, getting up, ran after the carriage, shouting to people to stop the horse. The driver escaped but was re-arrested.

The accused denied the charge, and said the sepoy got into the gharry to go towards the Customs House and kept sanding on the step. He had a fare to attend to, and drove fast, and the sepoy fell down.

The magistrate disbelieved the story of the accused, and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FORGERY OF A POSTAL RECEIPT.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday disposed of the case in which Inspector Shaw charged Jaikaran Ramshahi, a bill collector, with cheating the Post Office in respect of Rs. 100.

The complainant's case was that in October last one Mahadeo Duhai gave the accused on three occasions Rs. 10, Rs 10 and Rs. 80 with a request to send the amounts to his father at Juanpur by postal money-orders. The accused only sent Rs. 10 and when the complainant went to him saying his father had only received Rs 10 the accused showed him a post office receipt for Rs. 100. They both then went to the Jacob Circle Post Office where the accused would not part with the receipt but showed it to the clerk from a distance. A complaint was subsequently lodged in the Presidency Postmaster's Office, and it was found that the receipt was forged and that the figure 10 had be enchanged into 100 by adding a nought at the end.

The accused pleaded guilty and undertook to return Rs. 90 to the complainant.

The magistrate sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was charged with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 80 entrusted to him by Deonarayen.

He pleaded guilty to this charge also and was fined Rs. 125, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Daniel Joseph, a native Christian, was charged with stealing a bicycle, valued at Rs. 60, from the house of Mr. William Stephens, veterinary surgeon, Procter Road.

The complainant missed his cycle from behind the staircase on the ground-floor of his bungalow, on the 13th instant, and reported the matter to the police. On Thursday morning Ebrahimkhan Oomerkhan was arrested by the police, when riding the stolen machine. He stated that he had purchased it from the accused for Rs. 30.

The accused was thereupon arrested.

He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to five months rigorous imprisonment. The accused had been convicted on three previous occasions.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Ramchandra Dowlat, chauffeur in the employ of Dr. C. Fernandez, was charged with rash and negligent driving, and with not producing his licence when called upon to do so.

The complaint was that on the 10th instant the accused was taking his master's car from the garage on Girgaum Back Road and did not sound the horn, with the result that he collided with a taxi-cab, which was on its way to the race-course.

The accused had no licence on him at the time.

His defence was that his master being away in Matheran he could not get back his licence from the police-office where it was kept for renewal.

The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 20 for rash driving, and Rs. 3 for not producing his licence when asked to show it to the authorities.

BURNT HIS NEIGHBOUR'S HUT.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sitaram Rukhmaji, a Hindu mill-hand, was charged with causing mischief by fire.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused lived in a hut wherein lived some other mill-hands one of whom had quarrelled with the accused. The latter demanded some money from him, and being refused payment, he took a lighted lamp and set fire to the hut. People living in the neighbouring huts came out and put out the fire.

The accused pleaded drunkenness, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

DELHI, Jan. 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain J W H Babington, I M S, is temporarily posted to civil employment, Madras.

Major A E J Lister, I M S, is appointed Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Lucknow.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R E Purves is promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, permanent.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Waterfield is posted as Deputy Accountant-General and Mr Murdon, I C S, Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

Messrs W Kelly, P S Das and F O Byrne are posted as Assistant Accountant-Generals, Post and Telegraphs.

Mr S Taj Mohammad is posted as Assistant-Accountant-General, Telegraph Check Office.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Prabhakar Chandavarkar is appointed a probationer in the Imperial Customs Service and posted to Bombay

Mr G S Hardy C A, Assistant Collector, Bombay, officiates as Under Secretary Commerce and Industry Department, vice Mr Slater on special duty.

Mr W Sutherland, Director of Telegraphs is granted leave up to eight months.

## SORE THROAT:

**Its Cure and Prevention.**

Are you suffering from sore throat? The epidemic is still raging, and many cases are reported in which this common ailment has developed into some dangerous throat disease like diphtheria. For this reason doctors are busy just now examining sore throats, as depicted in the above illustration.

Fortunately, Science has provided the physician with a means not only of curing and preventing sore throat, but also of safeguarding people against the many infectious diseases of which sore throat is a symptom. The name of this remedy is Wulfing's Formamint—the germ-killing throat tablet.

The Viscount Massereene and Ferrard writes: "Sore throat quickly disappears after using a few Formamint Tablets."

"I have never had sore throat since using Formamint, although I suffered periodically before," writes a prominent physician in *The Practitioner*.

**HOW FORMAMINT CURES AND PREVENTS SORE THROAT.**

These pleasant-tasting tablets are sucked like sweets. They infuse into the saliva a disinfecting substance which quickly permeates the whole mouth cavity, and destroys there the germs causing sore throat and other infectious maladies.

The pain of sore throat is thus allayed at once. Inflammation and swelling quickly subside. The membranes feel deliciously cool, clean and refreshed. It no longer hurts to speak or swallow. In a short time the sore throat is cured.

A London physician has written a valuable hand-book about sore throat and other infectious diseases. You can have a copy of this book, gratis and post free, by mailing the coupon printed below. This work fully describes the nature and uses of Formamint.

**"THE DIVINE PATTI" TESTIFIES.**

"I find Formamint Tablets very beneficial for the throat," writes Madame Adelina Patti, "the Queen of Song," who is one of that distinguished company of Formamint-users which includes the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Glantawe, the Earl of Kilmorey, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., and many others.

You know that such eminent people would not allow their names to be used if they had not tested Formamint themselves and found it a genuine remedy. Their names are a guarantee that it will be worth your while to send this coupon for a Free Copy of the physician's hand-book.

There are only a limited number of copies available. Therefore, you should mail the coupon at once, and thus insure yourself against disappointment.

Wulfing's Formamint can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles containing 50 tablets. Insist on the genuine Formamint, and refuse worthless substitutes.

**FREE HAND-BOOK.**

A. Wulfing & Co.,
Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Please send me a copy of "Hints on Sore Throat," gratis and post free.

Name.....

Address.....

F. 9/140. .....

# INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

## SOME EVENTS OF HAPPY AUGURY.

### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Since Indian universities assumed teaching function nearly ten years ago but little has been done to give practical effect to that part of their duties. The staff has been lacking because the funds were lacking. The lack of staff and of the incentives to research naturally resulted, writes the *Times*, in an absence of research students. Here and there a chair has been called into existence—an endowed professorship of law, a professorship of economics financed by Government; but it was not till 1912 that any substantial allocations were made. In that year State funds aggregating £100,000. capital [and £17,000. recurring were placed at the disposal of universities to enable them to take a step forward in the matter of higher studies and research. These new grants, added to previous grants, form a State subsidy of £26,000. a year. The vast majority of the students of Indian universities read in affiliated colleges and have nothing to do with the university itself save that they submit themselves to its examinations. To the upkeep of those colleges the State contributes over £225,000. a year.

RAPID GROWTH.

Nevertheless, the number of those who study directly under the Calcutta University (as apart from its affiliated colleges) was recently stated by the Vice-Chancellor to be 1,000; and quite a host of lecturers are engaged in their teaching. The development is a new one. The growth has been rapid in the last two or three years. Expert knowledge of the most approved modern methods is rarely obtainable in India; for the Englishman who adopts educational work in the East cannot but tend to fall out of touch with the latest developments of the West in a branch of activity where advance is most likely to escape notice, since it does not proclaim itself on the housetops or seek the publicity of Press advertisement.

It is well then that a portion of the recent grants assigned to universities is being spent in a manner which should surely tend to the systematisation of higher teaching on the best lines. It is necessary to obtain advisers who will combine recent experience of the inner working of Western universities with an age and a reputation which inspire reverence. The advent of Sir Alfred Hopkinson, of Dr. Young, of Dr. Strauss, and of others has been an event of happy augury. The activities of these experts, whether directed to advice on the general policy of the universities or concentrated upon the methods of study in a single branch, should bring a quickening influence to bear on the work, indicate the weak spots, and, combined with the moderating effects of local experience, help to put this new development on right lines from the beginning.

SIR A. HOPKINSON'S WORK.

External criticism is wholesome in rectifying methods and assessing the value of standards of instruction. Apart from the direct benefit which the recently appointed professors will confer upon the students under their charge, it may be expected that their opinions upon wider aspects of education will receive respectful attention. Whatever be the terms of reference which embody the nature of Sir Alfred Hopkinson's appointment, it appears probable that his duties will embrace the several spheres of university education in Bombay from the lowest to the highest. The result should be interesting. It might be suggested that there are two points (apart from the conditions governing the residence and general life of college and university students) which might very appropriately engage attention. One is the slender qualification of those who fill the two lowest classes of Indian colleges—those, that is, who are pursuing the course for the intermediate examination. It might be well if these classes could be relegated to the school organisation to which they should properly belong. The universities could then shake themselves free of an unwieldy incubus of administration and examination which prevents the focussing of effort upon graduate and post-graduate study. The second is the question of the sizes of classes and tutorial arrangements—a problem which bristles with financial and (where students are non-resident) with physical difficulties.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A word of caution may be added. If the experiment were not entrusted to such able and experienced hands, the danger might arise of over-hasty generalisation, without due thought for local conditions and a novel environment. This, however, is hardly likely to arise; but a difficulty which springs out of the very nature of the arrangement is the possibility that the importation of specialists may be interpreted as a reflection on those Europeans who are engaged upon the education of Indian youth. Those who are ever ready to belittle the official class are not likely to consider—or, if they consider, to proclaim—that men who come to India at an early age, however distinguished their previous career, however earnest their efforts in their life-work, inevitably cut themselves adrift from most of the opportunities of research work under European conditions and in a congenial atmosphere, and must of necessity grow isolated from the most recent lines of thought. Specialists themselves in Indian problems, they naturally have the same need for interchange of ideas which educational men of all countries must feel; and while they can rightly pose as authorities in the work to which they have devoted themselves, they must learn from others regarding that from which they are necessarily dissevered. Given that new wine is not too rapidly poured into old bottles, that deference is paid on the one hand to experience, on the other to the progressive ideals made possible in circumstances which do not exist in a slow-moving land, the best results may be anticipated. These, combined with the creation of residential and teaching universities of a new type, should work a revolution in higher education in India.

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Plague has now been diagnosed in the Ceylonese quarter of Colombo where a number of hitherto unexplained deaths have been occurring

# THE WEATHER.

## ANOTHER DISTURBANCE FROM THE WEST.

### DISTANT EARTHQUAKE RECORDED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

A few light falls of rain occurred in the Brahmaputra Valley. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. Another disturbance, advancing Eastwards' from Persia, is giving cloud in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province.

Forecast:—Some light showers in the extreme North.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of considerable intensity at its origin, more than 3,500 miles away, was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 9h. 26m, this morning.

SNOW IN AFGHANISTAN.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

Heavy snow is reported to have fallen in Kabul, Hazarajat, and Afgan Turkistan about the middle of January. The postal service between Herat and Kabul was in consequence diverted to the Kandahar route.

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Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jask ... | 78·8 | 66·4 | ... | 1·68 |
| Muskat (29th) ... | 84·5 | 68·6 | ... | 0·66 |
| Delhi ... | 80·0 | 51·6 | ... | 0·52 |
| Karachi ... | 77·9 | 64·0 | ... | 0·17 |
| Bhuj ... | 84·0 | 56·6 | ... | 0·03 |
| Dwarka ... | 75·8 | 63·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval ... | 75·8 | 60·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot ... | 87·9 | 55·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para... | 85·8 | 58·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat ... | 89·6 | 61·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 83·6 | 56·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa ... | 89·2 | 47·9 | ... | 0·01 |
| BOMBAY ... | 83·9 | 67·5 | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri ... | 85·1 | 66·5 | ... | ... |
| Mormugao ... | 85·8 | 69·9 | ... | ... |
| Karwar ... | 84·7 | 64·2 | ... | ... |
| Malegaon ... | 90·6 | 55·1 | ... | 0·08 |
| Ahmednagar ... | 86·6 | 56·2 | ... | 0·16 |
| Poona ... | 88·0 | 55·5 | ... | ... |
| Sholapur ... | 89·6 | 62·5 | ... | 0·01 |
| Bijapur ... | 88·0 | 61·9 | ... | 0·24 |
| Belgaum ... | 84·3 | 55·7 | ... | 0·82 |
| Madras ... | 85·0 | 64·3 | ... | 28·73 |
| Bangalore ... | 82·7 | 54·3 | ... | 0·34 |

**Summary of observations recorded at hours on Friday, the 30th January, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature is generally in excess; minimum temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and the adjacent parts of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in Kathiawar and drier at Indore. Day temperature is in excess at Indore, Deesa and Rajkot; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay and damper elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to remain so generally.

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### STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 30 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), on the 30th January, 1914, was 30·173, inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Anoroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading above.

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The Education and Public Libraries Committee of the St. Pancras Borough Council have received a communication from Mr. Carnegie stating that as his offer of £40,000, made in 1905, in response to a request from the Borough Council, has only been taken advantage of to the extent of £4,000 it must now be held as recalled.


## YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.


# PEOPLE OF SCOTLAND.

## INTERESTING FACTS IN CENSUS RETURNS

### THE FERTILITY OF MARRIAGE.

Matters of vital importance to the life of the people of Scotland stand revealed in the third and final volume of the Report on the Twelfth Census of Scotland, which has just been issued from the Census Office. A considerable section is devoted to subjects not previously dealt with in documents of this kind, and among these may be mentioned the occupations of persons born in England, Wales, and Ireland, the birthplaces of the infirm, and the fertility of marriage.

FROM ENGLAND, WALES, AND IRELAND.

When the Census of Scotland was taken in 1911 there were 165,102 persons of English and Welsh birth among those enumerated; and there were also 174,715 persons who claimed Ireland as their birthplace. Compared with the corresponding returns of 1901, those of English and Welsh birth were found to be 31,079, or 23·2 per cent., more; but those of Irish birth were 30·349, or 14·8 per cent., fewer.

The males in remunerative occupations, of ten years of age and upwards of those of English or Welsh birthplace, numbered 67,733, or 41·02 per cent.; and the women of a similar description numbered 19,186, or 11·62 per cent. Occupied males of Irish birth numbered 88,809, and females 15,459, the former constituting 50·83 and the latter 8·85 per cent. of the total.

SCOTLAND'S FOREIGN POPULATION.

The total number of foreigners—persons born out of British territory, colony, or dependency, and who are neither British subjects by parentage nor naturalised British subjects—was 24,739, 15,709 being males, and 9,030 females. Compared with the corresponding figures of 1911, male foreigners number 1,263 more, female 851 more, and the two sexes combined 2,114 more. The intercensal rate of increase in the male foreign population is 8·74 per cent., in the female foreign population 10·40 per cent., and in the total foreign population 9·34 per cent.

Included in this record of Scotland's foreign population, there are no less than 11,032 Poles, or nearly 45 per cent. of all the foreigners enumerated.

The Italians come next, with 4,594 of both sexes, or 543 more than in 1901. There are only 2,362 Germans, and 1,176 Americans.

It should be noted that this analysis of the foreign population of Scotland includes a considerable number of persons on board ship.

THE FERTILITY OF MARRIAGE.

The total number of married women enumerated in Scotland amounted to 762,835, and for each of these, with few exceptions, the required answers as to fertility were given. All these cases were not, however, available for tabulation, because a considerable number of the married women were not returned on the same schedules as their husbands—no doubt in many instances due to the temporary absence of the husbands from home on Census Day—and such cases had to be excluded from the study because one of the variables, the age of the husband at marriage, was not ascertainable.

The effect of the deductions for various reasons has been to reduce the total enumeration of 762,835 married women down to 680,684, and the number of children born alive to these women was 2,728,235, or an average of 4·01 children per marriage. A statement such as this, however, standing alone, may be regarded as of little interest or value; and for the detailed analysis of the totals the elaborate tables accompanying the Report must be consulted.

## NELL GWYNNE'S SAFE.

### INTERESTING DISCOVERY NEAR TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

A tiny brass fronted safe which may, when opened, prove to contain treasure trove or something concerning Nell Gwynne, has been discovered within a hundred yards of Trafalgar-square. It will be some days yet, possibly, it was stated in mail week, before it is possible to get at the safe, so that it can be opened without damage. It is now located in a small cupboard-like compartment of a wall on the ground flour of some premises which are undergoing changes at Craig's-court.

Craig's-court is a quiet, out-of-the-way place situated near to the court of King Charles II., and was the site of one of the residences of Nell Gwynne, the Orange Girl, who became the favourite of the Merry Monarch.

From the evident care which had been taken to secrete this safe, and from its ancient appearance, it is possible that it may actually have been placed there by Nell Gwynne or at her request. If so, its contents are likely to be of some historical value, inasmuch as it may contain not merely money but letters from her royal admirer.

In measurement the safe is about 12in. long by 8in. wide and it is kept in position by an iron grating, which must be removed before it can be opened.

## PRIEST AND POLITICIAN.

The Abbe Lemire, deputy for Hazebrouck, and one of the newly-elected vice-presidents of the Chamber, stated on January 16 that he had had no official intimation that a decree of greater excommunication is being prepared against him in Rome, and that he could not therefore discuss what was no more than a report.

On that day the four days' delay expired for the coming into operation of the *suspensio a divinis* which restrains the Abbe from saying mass. He is therefore unable to celebrate the office.

The Abbe Lemire's differences with his ecclesiastical superiors date back for several years. One of the chief charges brought against him is his refusal to obey the order of his bishop not to stand for the Chamber. The abbe claims that it is his right as a French citizen to do this, and makes a distinction between his duty as a priest and his liberty as a member of the body politic.

The abbe's supporters represent him as being the object of persecution on the ground of his Republican views, which he sets forth freely in his newspaper, the *Cri de Flandres*. They represent the action of the Church as instigated by the French Monarchical party.

# NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

### NEGLECT OF MODERN PAINTERS.

In matters of art the guiding motto of this country would seem to be "Better a dead donkey than a live lion." In proof I point you our readiness to go into hysterics over the threatened departure from our shores of paintings by an Old Master, says Holbrook Jackson in the *Bystander*, and our complete indifference at the continual departure of paintings by New Masters. The most remarkable instance of this artistic capital leaving the country may be found in the fact that the larger part of the time of our greatest living artist, Frank Brangwyn, is absorbed by work for public buildings in America. This loss is national.

### CATS IN LONDON.

Some time ago an old man revisiting London after forty years in Australia, was asked what appeared to him most strange in his walks about town. He said it was the change in the public attitude toward the cat. In his young days, says "Our Dumb Animals," if a cat appeared in the street it was a signal to throw stones at it or set a dog on it; in any case to rouse a hostile demonstration, and the cat had to gallop for its life. Now he saw them sitting undisturbed on doorsteps and corners all over the town.

### MONUMENT TO A MERIDIAN.

The French Academy of Sciences has decided to erect a monument on the French coast at the point where the Greenwich meridian first encounters French soil. This is the little watering-place known as Villers-sur-Mer, not far from the mouth of the Seine and almost opposite Havre, the exact spot whence William of Normandy set out across the Channel in 1066. In a sense the Greenwich meridian belongs more to France than to the country of its origin, for after entering French territory at Villers-sur-Mer it runs for nearly 500 miles through France on its way to Spain. Its English length is only 206 miles.

### THE "PSYCHIC" MOVEMENT.

It seems as if, at the present time, Londoners of the upper classes are going through what, for want of a better expression, I shall call a "Psychic" phase, says a writer in the *Gentlewoman*. Everywhere one goes the conversation seems to work round to the supernatural, as though people's minds were irresistibly attracted that way. It is this kind of thing, as well as what one reads in the newspapers, that leads to the conclusion there is something especially psychic about the mental atmosphere of Society just now. Wherever and whenever men and women congregate, ghost stories and psychic experiences seem to be under discussion.

### QUEBEC'S BUTTER PRODUCTION.

Quebec easily leads all the provinces of Canada in the production of butter, the latest returns showing that this province supplies over 41 million pounds of butter out of a total of 64 million pounds for the whole Dominion. In ten years—from 1900 to 1910—the butter supply of Quebec increased by over 17 million pounds, as compared with an increase of 28 million pounds during the same period for all the provinces put together. That is to say, about two-thirds of the increase in Canada's butter production during the decade from 1900 to 1910 took place in Quebec. The present butter production of this province is sufficient to supply the needs of its population, according to the average rate of consumption of this article of food, two and a half times, the total population of Quebec being 2,002,712 in 1911, whereas the production of butter totalled 41,782,678 pounds.

### QUEENSLAND BUSH MEDICINES.

Many of the "old bush identities" placed great faith in a bitter concoction of "brook-lime" and Epsom salts, which they used for rheumatism and several other complaints. The plant known as brook-lime grows about the Queensland creeks, rivers, and marshes, and is nothing more than hyssop, which was once used in scientific medicine. Others swore by infusions of horehound or of dandelion, which is still used in medicine, while the leaves of the marshmallow were employed as poultices. The aboriginals had several herbal remedies, which included the juice of the small tree (sometimes known as dragon's-blood) which exudes a dark red astringent sap when the bark is cut into. It is strange, however, that the virtues of the extract obtained from the Queensland eucalyptus or "gum-tree" leaves remained so long unrecognised, though the leaves themselves were sometimes used as poultices.

### INSURANCE RATES FOR MUMPS.

Additional cases of mumps are reported, and underwriters at Lloyd's again advanced their rates. To secure a benefit of £5 5s. a week those who have not yet had mumps are now charged 40s., as compared with 20s. a week ago and 10s. at the end of December. No change has been made in the rate for those who have already had mumps, which remains at 10s. per cent., as compared with 5s. just before Christmas. It is understood, however, that the majority of the claims have been among those who were accepted on the lower terms because they had already suffered from the complaint. The period of insurance is three months.

### BY OMNIBUS TO BRIGHTON.

The London General Omnibus Company is understood to be considering the possibility of running a service to Brighton during the coming summer. A service to Dorking, via Epsom and Leatherhead, is also said to be in contemplation.


YOUR OLDEST PHOTO MAKES YOU LOOK YOUNGEST, so does POPULAR BEAUTY-CHARM, a delightful liquid that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It protects the skin from the inclemency of the roughest weather giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. A real boon to lady motorists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706

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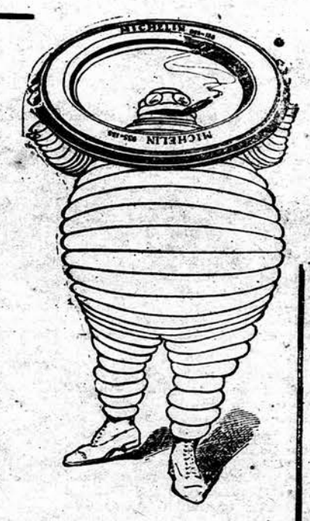


BECAUSE—

(1) They have no patterns gouged out of them; wherefore they have no "thin places." Nor have they angles or edges to be chipped and torn by every sharp obstacle they meet.

(2) Their treads are firmer and tougher than any tread with loose, exposed edges can possibly be. Furthermore, they are moulded in one piece and strongly compressed; if cut, their tendency is to *close* the incision.

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I. 17.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

*Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.*

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FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of "HAZELINE' SNOW" (Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin. Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

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## SOUTH AFRICA.

### EXCITING STRIKE SCENES.

#### REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* cabled on January 15:—

The most exciting incident of a very exciting forenoon was brought to a head to-day at 2·15 p.m. This may prove either the climax or the beginning of the end of the present industrial trouble. Suffice it to say that exactly at 1-30 p.m., a detachment of mounted police, with about 100 foot police, approached the Trades Hall, evidently bent on serious business.

Two field guns were run up and placed at the corner of the street and trained on the Trades Hall Building. Mounted burghers lined the adjoining street and kept back mere curiosity-seekers.

When the dispositions were complete Major Douglas, who was in command, sent an ultimatum to the occupants of the building, calling upon them to surrender unconditionally by two o'clock, failing which fire would be opened on the building. The strike leaders, deeming discretion the better part of valour, at once filed out, emerging from their lair like rabbits leaving their burrows.

The leaders, to the number of exactly thirty-five, were immediately surrounded by 100 mounted police, and were headed towards the Marshall-street charge office.

The march along the streets was not unattended with incidents. People thronged the corners; some cheered, and others jeered and booed. Every verandah was crowded, and their occupants waved handkerchiefs and cheered with approval the capture.

Among the prisoners I noticed Mr. Bain, with his hat off, mopping perspiration from his brow and biting his nether lip under his heavy grey moustache, whilst his face wore a supercilious smile. He with two others, was led. The others marched in column of fours, and one with a wooden leg brought up the rear.

A policeman was seen with the emblem of their federation under his arm. The red flag, their so-called banner of freedom, now played an inglorious part being so ignominiously captured.

After the prisoners had passed through the doors I approached Major Douglas to get more information, but was informed, laughingly, that he was sorry he had nothing to impart. I tried to obtain something from the charge office, but was politely told "Not just yet."

When the excitement was at its height round the Trades Hall I overheard a striker with a red ribbon in his button-hole say to a burgher on commando, "Would you, knowing your son was among the strikers, if ordered to fire, would you do so?"

The old, rugged farmer-soldier promptly replied. "Ja, zeker al was myn eign vader daar en as jy my raad wil aanneem ga weg van hier of jy zal in moeilikheid kom." ("Yes, certainly, even if it was my own father, and if you want my advice get away from here unless you want to get into trouble.")

ABATEMENT OF THE CRISIS.

Cabling on the same day, the correspondent of the paper in Cape Town said:—

"We hope the Government will be firm. We hope there will be no more treaties, and no more interviews with gentlemen ready to enforce their demands at the point of the revolver."

Thus spoke Mr. Merriman, the Nestor of South African statesmen, a few hours ago, and the line of policy then advocated was fulfilled to the letter early this morning when Mr. Bain and other strike leaders, who were virtually imprisoned in the Trades Hall, asked for a safe conduct and interview with the Prime Minister. The communication was brought to the notice of the Cabinet, but needless to say, after the experiences of July last and the humiliation then suffered, General Botha and his colleagues were in no mood to treat with the rebels, or even so much as to discuss terms of surrender.

If Mr. Bain and the other occupants of the hall had not yielded to the police summons a breach would have been made by the artillery, and the building thereafter stormed. A field piece was actually trained on the building at the moment the doors were opened to the police.

The hauling down of the red flag at the Trades Hall preceded the arrests by a few seconds. It notified dramatically the unconditional surrender of the citadel of unreason, and virtually marked an inglorious ending of the second attempt at a Syndicalist revolution within a few months.

Coming events had cast their shadows before them.

From an early hour this morning the Transvaal railway officials at Braamfontein and in every railway centre where the men had gone out on strike were literally besieged with applicants for re employment, and at the moment of writing I am able to state definitely that the railway strike is over. Every man who is allowed to do so will be at work to-morrow. I am afraid that the outlook for some is very black, as there are many redundancies in the railway service, and the necessity for economy is now greater than ever.

It is a matter for congratulation that the crisis has been surmounted before the mining industry was brought to a standstill. There is reason to think that the miners on strike will resume work at once.

A significant incident at Cape Town to-day was a strike of some hundreds of coloured labourers in the docks, the reason being that they were advised by Mr. Haggar and Mr. Madeley, two Labour members, that now was the time to claim an equality of remuneration with white men.

A deputation of these strikers waited upon me to-day to explain their position, and I noticed that the chief spokesman was an American negro, who seemed to have induced the coloured stevedores to try their luck in strikes, much as they might take a dip into a lucky bag.

In view of the complexity of the native situation in South Africa, and the danger that the coloured population may acquire methods of Syndicalism, one hardly need emphasise what has struck calm observers most in connection with the crisis now ended, viz., the apparent indifference to all considerations of honour, duty, and social obligation displayed by so many white workers. The number of highly-paid artisans in this country, enjoying luxuries undreamt of in Europe, but who are yet ripe for revolution, is simply amazing. It can only be hoped that the object-lesson furnished will not be wasted, and that trade unionism in South Africa will be reorganised under sane leaders.

12-POUNDER IN POSITION.

A later Johannesburg message stated:—

The surrender of the Trades Hall followed an imposing display of force by the authorities, and a conversation between Mr. Bain and Major Douglas, who was in command of the police. The burgher commandoes were lined up round the Trades Hall, a field-gun was placed in position in Commissioner-street, and a large force of armed foot police was also in the vicinity. Before leaving the barracks Major Douglas, who is Deputy Commissioner of Police, had explained the position to his men, and had said that if any fighting had to be done he knew he could rely upon them.

The field-gun, a 12-pounder, was trained on the front of the Trades Hall with a pile of ammunition beside it, while the reinforcements continued to arrive and take up strategic positions. A Red Cross contingent was also in attendance.

The police rushed the Florence Hotel causeway on the opposite side of the street, evidently suspecting treachery from that quarter.

With all the forces assembled at their appointed positions, Colonel Truter, the Control Officer, and General Delarey, in charge of the burgher commandoes, arrived on the scene. A parley between Mr. Bain and Major Douglas followed.

Mr. Bain came to an upper window of the hall, and, addressing the command er of the police, said he was instructed by the strike committee to say that they resented this display of force. The strike committee, he said was unarmed, and they would offer no resistance. "But," he continued, "if any bloodshed should ensue after this notification, we shall hold you and the Government of this country responsible."

Major Douglas replied that if they did not surrender he would have to use force, and that he had a letter from Colonel Truter, which he would hand to Mr. Bain.

Remarking that force was on the side of Major Douglas to-day, Mr. Bain left the window to come down to the main entrance of the Trades Hall.

Major Douglas and his staff then went round to the Stal-street entrance of the hall, and after a couple of minutes a police officer appeared at the main window and hauled down the red flag, which the Labour officials had raised, amid cheers.

Thirty-five of the leaders then marched out of the building into a square of police equipped with rifles and fixed bayonets. Other police proceeded to occupy the building, and seized minute-books and other documents. The names of the chief leaders arrested are Mr. Watson, president of the Trades' Federation, and Messrs. Mason, Walmsley, Wyeth, Mussared, Hutchinson, Kretschmar, Anderson, Ware, Bain, Wilkinson, and Crawford. The others taken into custody were prominent followers and pickets.

The streets resumed their normal quietness after the excitement created by the arrest of the thirty-five Federation leaders, said a still later message. Still further arrests have been made at the society's offices. While the Trades Hall contingent was being escorted across Marshall-square, plain-clothes policemen were busy elsewhere. The offices of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers were visited, and those members of the executive present were politely informed that they must come along to Marshall-square.

Not many people were about Market-street, and the detectives and their quarry quickly commandeered cabs. All drove to the charge office.

Mr. Steer, general secretary of the society, was among the prisoners. He was till recently chairman of the Rand Labour party.

It was freely rumoured shortly before the arrests were made at the Trades Hall that Mr. Bain had actually forwarded his terms of surrender, which, it was said, created great fun; but the fact is that Mr Bain had communicated with the authorities, requesting an interview with General Botha at a time and place to be mutually agreed upon with a safe-conduct pass for the secretary of the Federation of Trades and his followers.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

### INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut-Col J Henegan, D S O, 10 Goor R | Capt P St J R Woodhouse, S T C |
| Lieut-Col A A Montgomery, R A | Capt W G Ruel, S T C |
| Major W H Norman, 11 Lrs | Capt V Giles, R E |
| Major W T McCowen, I M S | Lieut D B Davidson, S G R |
| Major R M Dalziel, I M S | Lieut G B Henderson, 15 Sikhs |
| Major W E McKechnie, I M S | Lieut A D D Carter, 4 G R |
| Capt P R Chambers, 10 Lrs | Lieut E M Mulliken, 114 Mah |
| Capt E H Lynch, S G R | Second Lieut G C Southern, Unatt List |
| Capt C G Seymour, I M S | Mr R G Cooke |
| Capt W M A Foster, 10 Lrs | Miss A Garstang |
| Capt J M V Stewart, 10 G R | Mr J Jackson |
| | Mr R Hodgkinson |
| | Mr A G Wright |
| | Mr W L C Trench |
| | Rev J A R Brookes |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major De C Ireland, 36 Sikhs, 5 days | Lieut H M Hankin, Guides, to March 5, 1914 |
| Major A P How, 114 Mah, 6 mo M C | Lieut O Brown, 7 H Lrs, 6 mo M C |
| Major F F Lance, 19 Lrs, 5 days | Mr F E Bull, 6 days |
| Capt H E P D Acland, 11 Lrs, 14 days | Mr E G Hill, 6 mo M C |
| Capt A L Morris, 114 Mah, 6 mo M C | Mr A J Hughes, 3 mo |
| Capt A F Bond, 76 Punj, 6 mo M C | Mr L F Morshead, 9 mo |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major R Gardiner, 53 Sikhs | Mr F E Dias |
| Capt C Jarvis, 20 Horse | Mr E H Jones |
| Capt G C Hodgson, 32 Sikhs Prs | Mr P Williams |
| | Mr B H Ford |
| | Mr R F McKenna |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

## BAD WEATHER AT HOME.

### SERIOUS EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

#### BIG RISE IN DEATH-RATE.

The *Westminster Gazette* wrote on January 14:—The easterly winds and biting cold continue throughout the country, with fatal consequences to the people, as will be seen from the mortality returns set out below. And the reports from other parts of the world bear strong testimony to the fact that England is by no means alone in her misery.

So far from coming to our relief to-day, the Clerk of the Weather started business by declaring that London and the Home Counties would be submitted to the bitter experience of strong easterly or north-easterly winds—brisk, gusty, and keen, if you please!—with a low temperature, and local snow or sleet showers by way of an "extra" in certain specially selected areas.

In the Peak of Derbyshire an easterly wind prevails, with snow and sleet. The thermometer is just over freezing-point. All the hills are snow capped.

HEAVY TOLL UPON THE AGED.

How great has been the effect of the severe weather upon the life of the nation is disclosed in striking fashion by the returns of the Registrar-General just issued, dealing with the death-rate in London and other large towns throughout England and Wales, particularly in the case of the aged. In Christmas week the mortality in the Metropolis represented an annual rate of 14 per 1,000 of the population; in the following week it had risen to 18.6 per 1,000; while last week it rose to the high figure of 20.5 per 1,000.

Thus in the short space of a fortnight, the death-rate has actually increased by 6.5 per 1,000. For the four weeks ending on Saturday the average was 17 per 1,000, which is 1.4 above the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the five years 1909-13.

All the large towns have contributed to this great rise in the death-rate, and the general effect may be best set out in the following comparative statement relating to the mortality returns since Christmas:

| | Week ending Dec. 27 | Jan. 10 |
|---|---|---|
| London | 14 | 20.5 |
| Ninety-seven other large towns | 14.8 | 19.3 |

As we have already indicated, the additional deaths concern a large proportion of old people, to whom the present weather is particularly trying; and of the total of 6,703 deaths in the 97 towns last week, as many as 2,160 were of persons aged 65 and upwards; while in London the deaths of persons of this age numbered 647 out of a total of 1,779.

### IN THE UNITED STATES.

SEVEN DEATHS FROM EXPOSURE REPORTED.

A New York message of January 14 stated:—Intense cold prevails in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Lower Lake States. New England and New York are especial sufferers. The temperature ranges variously down to 24 deg. below zero Fahr. In New York City, at midnight, it was 6 deg. below zero. Seven persons have perished from exposure and the poor and homeless are suffering cruelly.

ONTARIO'S COLDEST DAY.

The Toronto correspondent of the *Times* declared that January 13 was the coldest day experienced in Ontario since 1886, and that there had only once been lower temperatures since the fifties. At Toronto the thermometer registered 22 deg. below zero, at Montreal 25deg. below zero, at Ottawa 28deg. below zero, at Cochrane 38deg. below zero, and at White River 48 deg. below zero At Winnipeg, however, there were only 32deg., of frost, at Calgary 10deg., and at Kamloops the thermometer stood at 34deg.

## THE SIZE OF SHIPS.

### LARGE VESSELS NECESSARY TO ECONOMIC SPEED.

Giving evidence before the Dominions Royal Commission, when the subject under discussion was "The Economic Speed of Ships," Sir J. H. Biles said that for economy and speed, large vessels were necessary. The maximum of economy for cargo-carrying was reached between 700ft. and 800ft. in the length of a vessel at a speed of twelve to fourteen knot. Increase of speed did not cost so much more in proportion to increase in size when big sizes were considered. The net conclusion was that for high speeds—seventeen knots and over—great size was indispensable.

To get speed, Professor Biles proceeded, they must have size, and to have size they must have proportionate draught. If there was a desire to improve a service in speed it was better to run fewer ships and larger ships than to run smaller ones more often. In other words, with the same economy they could run fewer larger ships at a higher speed. One large ship was more efficient than two smaller ones. He found that harbour authorities were waking up to the necessity of providing greater draughts, but it was not very easy to increase draughts in some harbours in the country.

The Chairman; Naval architects have had to drag harbour authorities after them?

Witness: We are always ready to accept all the draught the harbour authorities can give us.

With regard to vessels going to Australia, witness said that if they got facilities for using large ships, and had harbours equal to their requirements, both in this country and in Australia, they would have to minimise the importance of the Suez Canal. They could build ships which could perform the services of mail and passenger transport more efficiently than any ships passing through the Suez Canal unless the Suez Canal could be increased in depth to the same draught as the harbours at both ends.

The beautiful old Georgian house at 75, Deanstreet, Soho, which was the residence of Sir James Thornhill, the painter, has changed hands, and an urgent appeal is made for funds to preserve it for the nation.

**Nerve Strain—**

Mr. B. C. HUCKS (the well-known Flying Man), of 5, Queen's Gate Terrace, London, England, writes:—"I really must express my appreciation of Phosferine. Some time back I felt myself in a curious state of nervous tension, brought on, no doubt, by the severe strain caused by flying under all sorts of weather conditions for the *Daily Mail* tour. I had an idea that my nerves were becoming shaken. I was advised to try Phosferine, and was quite astonished at the beneficial effect produced by even the first few doses. I am now feeling more 'fit' than ever and ready to start upon a season's flying that promises to be considerably more arduous than the last."

No other medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

**CAUTION**

There is only one Phosferine—beware of illegal imitations—do not be misled by ***Phosph This*** or ***Phosph That,*** but get

**PHOSFERINE**

**THE GREATEST TONIC AND DIGESTIVE**

HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ROYAL COMMANDS TO—

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|---|---|
| The Royal Family | H.M. the Queen of Spain |
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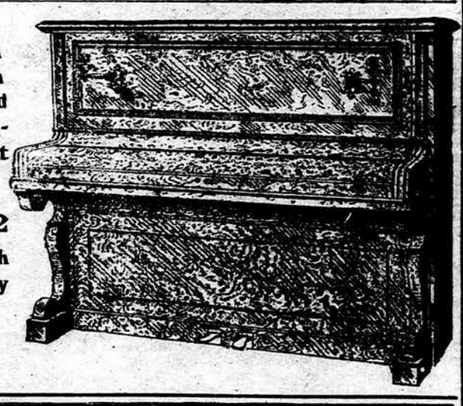

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| | |
|---|---|
| SHELL | SHELL |
| MEANS | MEANS |
| SATISFACTION | SPEED |

# THE COURT OF ARCHES.

## LOST RECORDS DISCOVERED AT LAMBETH.

At a dinner of the Authors' Club on January 12 Sir Lewis Dibdin, K.C., Dean of the Arches, gave an extraordinarily interesting account of the adventures of the lost or forgotten records of the Court of Arches. These records, which were kept in various places after the Fire of London, were removed in 1865 from St. Paul's Cathedral to Lambeth Palace, where they lay buried for nearly 40 years "in a deep stratum of London soot and dust"; and the nature and value of their contents have only just been discovered.

On becoming Dean of the Arches in 1903 Sir Lewis Dibdin did what he could to explore the room in which the documents were kept; but it was not until the summer of last year, when he was helped by the Rev. Claude Jenkins, Librarian of Lambeth, that he was able to go through them. They cover a period of 200 years, from 1660 to 1856, and provide a set of precedents, about 2,000 in number, decided in the principal ecclesiastical Court in England. They fall into three groups—testamentary and matrimonial matters; the morals and ecclesiastical duties of the clergy and laity; and the control of Church fabrics, officers, and endowments.

Sir Lewis Dibdin said that he wished to lay stress on the human rather than on the technical interest of these 2,000 tales of real life, told often with a particularity which not even the modern newspaper could safely achieve. When they considered that they related to people of every class—there was the fashionable divorce case at the top, and the defamation of one village virago by another at the bottom—it was difficult to exaggerate their historical value as pictures of English life and manners in former times. The greater number of the cases of both clerical and lay discipline were concerned with common-place and often squalid stories of moral ill-doing. Occasionally there came a gleam of interest. There was a suit against an incumbent who neglected his duty, drank too much, and threw tobacco pipes about in the churchyard, but the limit was reached when he insisted on keeping a cheese in the font and suffering it to remain there all the winter, to the great discomfort of the parishioners sitting near by.

A ZABERN INCIDENT.

One thing that had rather surprised him was the number of cases in which persons were cited for disrespect, irreverent behaviour, and so forth to Chancellors, commissaries, and officials, the Judges of the crowd of minor Courts which exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction There were seven or eight processes, scattered about in as many different parts of the muniment room, all relating to one gigantic quarrel between a certain Rev. Dr. Eyre, who was Chancellor of Bath and Wells some time in the 18th century, and the then Archdeacon of Wells. The dispute originated in the Archdeacon's failure to pay sufficient deference to the Chancellor's jurisdiction superseding his own during an episcopal visitation. The Chancellor excommunicated the Archdeacon, but then it appeared that the Chancellor was himself under excommunication for contempt of his superior, the Court of Arches. So the Chancellor's sentence was revoked and the Archdeacon was restored to the communion of the faithful. But there were endless subsidiary conflicts. While Dr. Eyre had been sitting in his Consistory Court in Wells Cathedral excommunicating the Archdeacon, certain bystanders—quite as if they were Alsatian citizens of Zabern—had laughed They were promptly excommunicated. A verger who dared to remove a document from the cushion of the Chancellor's desk, over which he was wont to contemplate a stiff-necked and contumacious world, was also excommunicated. In the end, however, Dr. Eyre's excommunications were all revoked by higher authority, and he was ordered to pay everybody's costs.

# STARS AND SUICIDE.

## ROMANTIC EPISODE IN BRAVE OFFICER'S LIFE.

The epidemics of suicide that from time to time attack communities have raised the question as to the probable periodicity of suidical mania. An Italian scientist, who classified a large number of suicides in his own country, concludes that the impulses to self-destruction are usually associated with a rise of temperature, and that the illiterate are less subject to such tendencies than people of average education.

"Our experience," said Major Perry, of the Salvation Army, to a *Standard* representative "is that this particular malady cannot be attributed to any one great outstanding cause. The brain and heart of the individual are an uncertain quantity that defy ordinary calculations. Certainly the question of education or illiteracy or extremes of heat or cold can hardly be regarded as a strong contributory cause. Men and women struggle against hardship, poverty, disease, and neglect during summer and winter alike, and at last the strain becomes unbearable. It is just at this juncture when patience and fortitude have reached the breaking-point that the sympathetic word or deed is most needed. We have often been able to help the would-be suicide just in the nick of time.

"Domestic trouble between wives and husbands or between children and parents is also a responsible factor. Then, again, misappropriation of funds by cashiers, and numerous other cases of a like nature have driven men over the verge. A romantic case was that of an ex-officer of a certain regiment, a man who had displayed magnificent valour in trying circumstances, and had, in fact, saved the British flag in a great emergency. He came to us utterly destitute, and though he had friends he was too sensitive to make known his circumstances to them. His story, however, was told in the Press; an allowance was obtained for him, a lady fell in love with him and married him, and all ended most happily."

The startling theory that starlight influences suicides was explained to the representative by a well-known medical man. Under the clear Italian skies, in which the stars gleam and scintillate with remarkable brilliance, this influence, he said, is powerful. The influence is psychic rather than physical, but it is claimed that it is to be connected with periods of suicidal mania.


THAT BACKACHE WARNS YOU.

Do you realise what important work the kidneys do? Do you know that every drop of blood flows through the kidneys hundreds of times a day? Do you know why?

To be filtered,—to have the impurities taken out. That is the great work the kidneys have to do. They keep the blood pure—take out the poisonous waste and dispose of it through the bladder.

It is this poisonous kidney waste which causes gravel, backache, rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and stone, when it is left in the system by weak kidneys.

A kidney and bladder medicine is needed to help the kidneys throw off this poisonous waste. That is what Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for. They are solely for the kidneys and urinary system They do one thing only, but they do that one thing well. They regulate the kidneys and bladder like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous mineral ingredients or injurious drugs whatever, and they have no bad after-effects.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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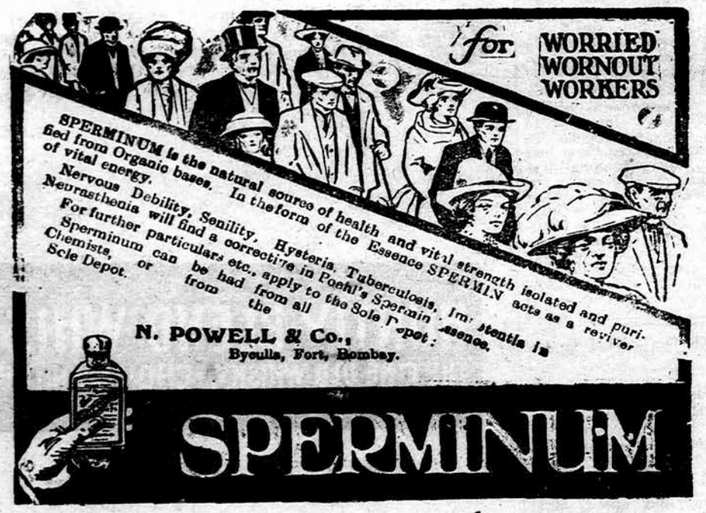
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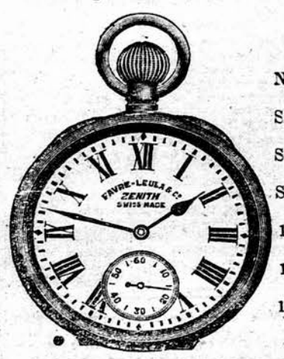


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